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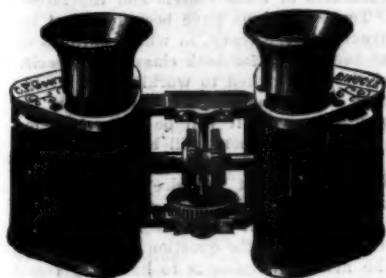
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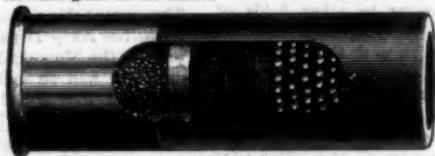
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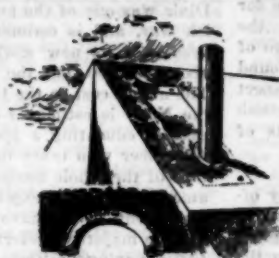
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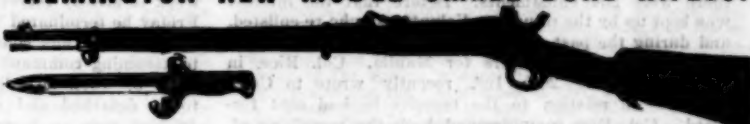
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)
OFFICE: BENNETT BUILDING, 93-101 NASSAU STREET.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

Naval Cadets G. A. Bisset, J. E. Bailey and H. M. Gleason have been selected by the Navy Department for the post-graduate course in Naval Architecture to be taken at the University of Glasgow, Scotland. These naval cadets merit their selection by their high class standing and professional abilities. They are to sail about October 1.

Spanish prisoners escaping from the Filipinos bring into the American lines stories that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations, and that a large section of their troops are reduced to the use of home-made black powder. The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a case, with a cargo of bamboo poles, was overhauled, and the poles were found full of rice. The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British, on account of several threats of British warships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected.

Now that Army families are widely separated by officers' service in far off lands there may be a timely warning for them in the accounts from England of gangs of London thieves who make it a specialty to prey on the wives and families of men in the service of the Government or otherwise employed in India. They appear to have confederates in India who collect the most minute biographical details for them of the men whose wives they wish to victimize. One of the home members of the firm then calls on various excuses on the ladies singled out, professing to have known their husbands well in India, and proving their professed intimacy by mentioning numerous facts which no one not in a position of friendly intimacy was likely to have known.

The "Saturday Review," the thoughtful London journal, comments upon the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands, and says that if the next great struggle is to be between Germany and America, the Americans will realize their mistake in allowing Germany to acquire this remnant of Spanish dominion in the Pacific. It declares that the talk which some of the leading officials and politicians at Washington are indulging in is as the prattle of a child excited by a pop-gun, and that America can acquire the authority she seeks in the Pacific only by an alliance with Japan or Russia. Referring to the future importance of Australia in the Pacific problem, the article says that Great Britain would probably long ago have left Germany and America to fight out the Samoan question between them but for antipodean objection.

Capt. John C. Gresham, 7th U. S. Cav., who has charge of the recruiting stations at Fall River, New Bedford and Worcester, with headquarters in Providence, R. I., has enlisted and forwarded 197 men during the month of August. Recruiting seems to run very even month in and month out now. The average for the past few months has been about 200 men enlisted. For July there were 204 enlistments. Before that the interest was kept up by the returning Volunteers, who re-enlisted, and during the past two months it has been augmented by the call for Volunteers for Manila. Col. Rice, in command of the 26th Inf., recently wrote to Capt. Gresham in relation to the recruits he had sent forward. Col. Rice complimented both the recruiting officer and the soldiers by saying that the men were splendid selections and of a very high order of excellence.

When the men of the 46th U. S. Volunteers rolled out from beneath their canvas dwellings at South Framingham, Mass., August 31, writes a correspondent of the Boston "Globe," they found Maj. S. W. Miller ready to take the new men in hand. While the past few days have been consumed in preliminary work in getting in stores, erecting tents and putting things in shape, to-day began the real work of organizing the 46th into a regiment, and for this work the War Department could not possibly have appointed a more competent or efficient officer than Maj. Miller. He is a born organizer, an officer that the men can put implicit confidence in, and one who will command the respect and esteem of every member of the regiment. He has a kind and encouraging word for all the newcomers, but it can be seen at a glance that he expects every man to perform his full duty.

The Boston is to be placed out of commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard immediately on her arrival from Manila and her officers detached and granted leaves of absence. Her crew will be temporarily transferred to the receiving ship Independence until drafts are made on it for other vessels requiring men. Like the Atlanta now at the New York Navy Yard, the Boston is one of the first products of the Navy, with a single screw, rather slow, but with a good battery for her day. This battery is now regarded as out of date, and when next she goes in commission rapid-fire guns will have replaced the slower fire ordnance now on board. It is expected that from nine months' to one year's work will be required to put the ship in thorough condition, and it has been decided that all work on her shall be conducted at the Mare Island Navy Yard, where there are now few vessels stationed.

At the present moment the military forces muster on the peace footing no less than 3,500,000 men; on the war footing they would reach the prodigious total of 17,750,000 trained men. From this latter figure all half-trained forces, such as the British Volunteers and the men on the Continent who pass straight into the various reserves without a period of service in the line, are excluded. Were these reckoned in—and they are all liable to be called upon in the event of war—the total would be swollen to perhaps twenty-two or twenty-three million men. So vast is this force that the imagination cannot grasp it. Were it drawn up in a single line, there would be one continuous cordon of men from The Hague to Vladivostok, stretching completely across the Old World from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean. In the above figures the naval forces of the Powers have not been reckoned.

A third ship, the Dixie, is soon to be added to the training system of the Navy upon which landsmen are to be instructed in the duties of first-class sailormen. The Dixie was one of the auxiliary cruisers during the Spanish war, and is estimated that to properly convert the vessel for its new work will require an expenditure of about \$50,000, but the money will be wisely expended. The actual cost to the Government in educating men for the Navy is estimated by some officers to almost equal that of educating a young man at a first class college. An officer who takes this view says that the worst feature of the whole business is that, in spite of the liberal amounts annually expended for this purpose, only about 5 per cent. of the naval apprentices remain in the service, the majority preferring to employ their knowledge in better paying positions in civil life for which they are fitted after the course at Newport and on the practice vessels.

A decision in the case of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, may be expected any time this month. Attorney General Griggs, who has had under consideration the testimony and verdict of the court-martial, returned to Washington this week, and it is understood is prepared to render his decision soon after hearing the argument of Wayne MacVeagh, leading counsel, who will present it next week. It was because the President could not give time to an examination of this case that it was referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, and the delays which have followed in rendering a decision are said to have been due to the enormous amount of testimony that had to be considered and the intricate points involved in the case. There have been rumors that the Attorney General has found evidence that may lead to the trial of other persons, but no official confirmation of these reports can be at present gathered. Close friends of the Attorney General allege that those who have complained at the delays do not appreciate the amount of work involved necessary to reach a conclusion just to all parties concerned.

It has been settled that Comdr. William S. Cowles, formerly Naval Attaché at London, and well known in Washington, shall succeed Capt. Dickins on September 30, when he reports for duty. During the war he commanded the Fern, upon which some of the sessions of the Maine Court of Inquiry were held in Havana harbor. He married a sister of Governor Roosevelt, and has been well known in Washington society circles for years. Capt. Dickins has been a most efficient and capable official, and his assignment to other fields of work is greatly regretted at the Navy Department. On Friday he terminated his connection with the Navigation Office, which has continued for two years, preparatory to assuming command of the battleship Indiana on October 5, when he relieves Capt. H. C. Taylor, who is to be detached and assigned to shore service. Capt. Dickins goes on leave of absence until the latter part of this month, when he returns to Washington to receive final instructions. Capt. Taylor, on being detached, will be assigned to command the receiving ship Vermont at the New York Navy Yard until some more desirable billet is open to him.

A correspondent professes to see in the British military occupation of India a reason for not unduly reinforcing General Otis. With hundreds of millions to control in India, England, he points out, has less than a quarter of a million men, and succeeds admirably. This correspondent, unlike most of our correspondents, is, we regret to say, not well informed. The force in India, large as it is, is considered wholly inadequate by British observers, and England is warned that there are serious causes for dissatisfaction with her rule, of which we have tangible proof in the recent outbreak on the northern frontier of India. England has in India 220,000 men—70,000 British troops and 150,000 natives, and British battalions in India take the field with a minimum of three officers to a company. We have had in the Philippines 30,000 Volunteers and they have been replaced by a Regular Army of recruits which did not exist, so far as numbers go, eight months ago. If after more than a century plentifully sprinkled with rebellions England's force is considered inadequate, how much greater is the task of General Otis, in the face of natives who have never learned to submit to the domination of a white race.

The commissary depot at Savannah, Ga., in charge of Maj. George W. Ruthers, U. S. V. (Captain 24th Inf.), closed August 25, 1899. Besides having charge of the commissary depot, Maj. Ruthers was also in charge of the transport service so far as it affected the Commissary Department, including the entire supervision of the steward's department on all the transports. The subsistence depot was established at Savannah the middle of October, 1898. It has handled about 30,000,000 pounds

of food supplies. Nearly all the food furnished the starving Cubans was sent from that port. Between 35,000 and 40,000 troops going to Cuba obtained thirty-five to ninety-five days' supplies from the depot. All troops sent through Charleston as well as those sent from Savannah, were supplied by the depot. The depot was transferred from Jacksonville, Fla., bringing with it 6,500,000 pounds of supplies. There was not a hitch in this big movement, and the arriving troops received their daily supplies just the same as they had been receiving them at Jacksonville. Maj. Ruthers, in referring to the camp at Savannah, says: "It was the best in every respect occupied by any troops in the United States during the war with Spain. There was nothing to compare with it in all that goes to make a good camp. The wharfage facilities at Savannah excel anything on the Atlantic or Gulf coasts south of Baltimore, and the handling of transports here left nothing to be desired."

The armored cruisers authorized by the last Congress will be the largest and most powerful vessels of their class ever undertaken by this Government, with a speed fully equal to that of the New York and Brooklyn. The Naval Board of Bureau Chiefs which is to assemble in a few days after the summer vacation will consider the general features of these vessels and the three new battleships. Tentative plans have been prepared by the Chief Constructor of the Navy, in which outlines of the designs have been made for both classes of vessels, but if the usual time is devoted to working out all the details, including displacement, dimensions, battery and its arrangements, are given, it will be quite four months before the Navy Department will be ready to call for bids. The armor firms have refused to furnish armor for them within the limit of price fixed by Congress, and the whole armor question must again be referred to Congress. This renders it unadvisable to complete full plans of the vessels until the question of armor has been settled. The general purpose is to have the vessels of about 12,500 tons displacement and at least 18 knots speed, and the consensus of opinion is in favor of no larger guns than 12-inch, and distributed two of the larger type in turrets fore and aft and the lighter guns in broadside fire. The superposed turret system such as is applied to the Kearsarge and Kentucky finds few advocates at present, and it is not probable that battleships will be constructed on these lines until it has been amply demonstrated that they are successes.

The families and friends of the young naval cadets aboard the practice ship Monongahela were relieved on Sept. 5 by her arrival in the Chesapeake Bay after a long cruise to the west from Madeira. Reports in the daily papers had awakened considerable apprehension among the parents of the boys, and they deluged the Navy Department with inquiries. Navy officers never had the slightest fear but that she would show up in time without accident, as the schedule for a sailing vessel cannot be maintained accurately. In future, however, parents will not have cause to regard the Monongahela with apprehension, for she is to be retired from service as a practice ship at Annapolis and possibly be turned over for duty as a training ship for raw sailors enlisted for the Navy. Since the Constellation became too decrepit for active service the Monongahela has served for the cadets, and while a staunch vessel, has not the sailing qualities of the Constellation and other vessels of their day and class. The approaching completion of the new Chesapeake relieves the Navy Department of the necessity of longer retaining the Monongahela at Annapolis, and within a few days she will be sent to Norfolk, placed out of commission and overhauled. The Chesapeake will take her place in the early winter and later will be joined by the Annapolis. The Chesapeake is a steel sailing ship, but it is believed by many in the Navy that the foundation of an officer's education can be better secured from a sailing ship than on a steaming ship, although both types will be at the service of the cadets hereafter.

A vast concourse is expected to be present in Washington to witness the presentation of the Nation's sword to the great sea captain, Dewey. This event will take place upon a stand erected on the steps leading into the rotunda of the United States Capitol building at its east front. The great plaza extending eastward therefrom will permit a quarter of a million people to view the presentation and the indications are that this number of visitors will be present from outside points near to, as well as remote from, Washington. The reception at Washington will be distinctly national in its character. Realizing its importance, the entire community is making strenuous efforts to provide accompanying features consistent with the main event of Dewey day. The date will be either Oct. 2 or 3. The real homecoming of the hero will be at Washington and the reception there will be distinctly national. There will be an imposing parade at night, in which will be all the available military and naval forces of the United States, the National Guard of the District, and many military representative bodies from abroad. There will be a general illumination of the city and the procession, which will be reviewed by Admiral Dewey and President McKinley, will be one of the most representative in a national sense that ever moved. Probably two-thirds of the various Governors of the States and Territories will be in line, and in every respect the occasion will be national. Excellent arrangements are being made for the large crowd which Washington will be called upon to entertain. Its long experience in such matters is being used to great advantage now. The railroads will give reduced rates from all points. The hotels have also reduced their rates for the occasion.

SENATOR LODGE WIELDS THE SCALPEL.

In his history of the war with Spain, reviewed in our issue of August 26, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge succinctly explains how the operations of the Army were hampered at the beginning of the war by that unwieldy awkward system of administration against which we have raised a warning voice time and again, and which we have taken pains to prophesy would bring just such a harvest of failures as Senator Lodge sets forth in this vigorous and stinging language:

"The American Navy was ready, as ships of war must always be, and when the President signed the Cuban resolutions the fleet started for Cuba without a moment's delay. With the Army the case was entirely different. Congress had taken care of the Army in a spasmodic and insufficient manner, consistently doing nothing for it except to multiply civilian clerks and officials of all kinds, who justified their existence by a diligent weaving of red tape and by magnifying details of work, until all the realities of the service were thoroughly obscured. Thus we had a cumbersome, top-heavy system of administration, rusted and slow-moving, and accustomed to care for an army of 25,000 men. Then war was declared. An Army of 25,000 Volunteers and 60,000 Regulars was suddenly demanded, and the poor old system of military administration with its coils of red tape and its vast clerical force devoted to details, began to groan and creak, to break down here, and to stop there and to produce a vast crop of delays, blunders and, what was far worse, of needless suffering, disease and death, to the brave men in the field.

"Thereupon came great outcry from the newspapers, rising even to hysterical shrieking in some cases, great and natural wrath among the American people, and much anger and fault-finding from Senators and Representatives. * * * The fundamental fact was that the chief and predominating cause of all the failures, blunders and needless suffering was a thoroughly bad system of military administration. An inferior man can do well with a good system better than a superior man with a bad system, for a good administrative organization will go on for generations sometimes, carrying poor administrators with it. But a really bad system is well nigh hopeless, and the men of genius, the Pitts, the Carnots and the Stantons, who, bringing order out of chaos and strength out of weakness, organize victory, are very rare, and are produced only by the long-continued stress of a great struggle, and after bitter experience has taught its harshest lessons.

"At the outset of our war we had a bad system, and men laid the blame here and there for faults of system and organization which were totally due to the narrowness and indifference of Congress, of the newspaper press and of the people, running back over many years. To-day the system stands guilty of the blunders, delays and needless sufferings and deaths of the war, and, war being over, reforms are resisted by patriots who have so little faith in the Republic that they think a properly organized army of 100,000 men puts it in danger, and by bureau chiefs and their friends in Congress who want no change, for reasons obvious if not public-spirited."

It would be indeed a blessing if the Senator would read this chapter to his colleagues during the next session of Congress. If one might suggest a time, we would select the day of the discussion of the Army Reorganization bill. There has been no essential change thus far in the system described.

Much of our criticism was based on a recognition of the dire effects on foreign armies from just such causes as those described by Senator Lodge. During the Crimean War, when England found herself, in the matter of Army administration, very much as we were at the outbreak of the Spanish war, the English Army lost in seven months 11,652 men out of an average strength of 28,939, and of these 10,553 died from disease alone, and it has been computed that nine-tenths of this mortality was due to zymotic disease. That excellent authority, the London "Lancet" declared that during the Crimean campaign 341,000 men were buried in the district of Taurida, which includes the Crimea, 281,000 of them being the victims of disease. To this total are to be added the 60,000 who died elsewhere from disease contracted in the Crimea.

THE REAL BIRD OF WAR.

One of our subscribers writes to deprecate the use of pigeons for war service and expresses the hope that wireless telegraphy will take from the gentle bird its military capabilities and restore it to its rightful position as the harbinger of peace. Much as we respect the humane feelings of our subscriber, we fear it will be some time before telegraphy becomes so easy of application as to rob the bird of all martial possibilities. Indeed, pigeon development in the armies of the world is proceeding at a rate that threatens the reputation of the eagle as the feathered emblem of war and the time may not be far distant when the phrase of the "white dove of peace" will join the category of glittering generalities.

A regimental pigeon post is henceforth to form part of the regular equipment of every Russian field force when mobilized. Experiments with the birds were conducted on a fairly extensive scale during the last army maneuvers at Novo-Georgievsk, and the utility of the birds amply demonstrated. The pigeons accompanied the advanced guards and outposts, and were sent with messages to headquarters, ten and even twenty miles back. In no case, we are told, did the pigeons fail to arrive with their intelligence far more quickly than any mounted messenger could have done. Taking example probably from the Army a doctor in Nebraska, practicing in a sparsely populated district with long distances to travel, is credited with making use of carrier pigeons to bring his bulletins of progress from patients, whereby he is enabled to dispose his visiting list to the best advantage.

An English journal marvels at the apathy of the English army in not taking practical advantage of the homing instinct of pigeons. In England the subject has so far been approached in only a dilettante manner. This is the more surprising since, next to the Belgians, the English are probably the most pigeon-loving nation in Europe. Pigeon fanciers both in Belgium and England may be numbered by tens of thousands. There are said to be 50,000 fanciers in Brussels alone, and 80,000 in Antwerp, though these figures appear pretty big. Outside of Belgium, the Manchester Flying Club is the most important, and during the racing season, whole train loads of pigeons are taken from Manchester to Worcester. On one occasion 25,000 birds were simultaneously liberated at Worcester, and on another occasion 25,000

at Swindon, and 30,000 at Worcester. These figures show that valuable military lofts could be formed in different parts of England. The South of England and suburbs of London also number numerous flying clubs, possessing pigeons trained to several parts of the English Channel, to Guernsey, Nantes, St. Malo, Penzance, Plymouth, the Scilly Isles, etc.

The necessity for training birds in times of peace is shown by Mr. Lerner, the English fancier, who in a recent article explained the difficulty of obtaining really reliable and well trained birds at short notice, and asserted that out of his loft he could positively rely on only half a dozen veterans for safe and sure flight over long distances. A new impulse has been given to the movement in the South of England by the rehabilitation of the Bournemouth Homing Pigeon Society in special connection with the 1st Dorset Volunteer Artillery, and 4th Hants Volunteer Battalion, with the special approbation of the Secretary of State for War. On the Continent flying has reached considerable proportions, as is shown by M. Gigot, the great Belgian authority, in his book on homing pigeons' utility for military purposes. A Spanish captain of Engineers, Don Lorenzo de la Tegara of Maguin, in his book, "Las Palomas Mensajeras," has given a map showing all the military lofts in Europe. Spain has no fewer than eighteen, Portugal 14, France 16, Switzerland 4, Italy 14, Austria 6, Denmark 1, Sweden 1, Germany 17, and Russia 5. A consignment of pigeons for military service has left Dover, England, for the United States, according to a cable despatch.

REGIMENTAL RECRUITING.

Camp near San Pedro Macati, P. I.

In view of the conditions he found when he made his inspection, Col. Reed recommends the re-establishment of the recruiting depot for the "primary instruction of recruits" before they are sent to their regiments. A consideration of the matter, involving some of the data in his interesting report, leads me to believe that perhaps the interests of the service would not be best served by the carrying out of his recommendation. In the case he mentions he found 817 recruits in the regiment with less than one year's service, and these men had been sent there before having received any military instruction whatsoever.

It may, then, be assumed that a regiment in camp receives 817 raw recruits in less than one year; suppose that they had all arrived at one time, an unusual case, and that that number had filled the regiment to its maximum of 1,200 enlisted men, then there were 383 non-commissioned officers and men with the colors when the recruits arrived.

Now, if we deduct 20 per cent. of the 383 men for sick, special duty and detached service, we will still have an average of 25 + non-commissioned officers and men with each of the twelve companies; apportioning the 817 recruits each company will receive 68 of them.

As there is an officer with each company we have, then, one officer and 25 non-commissioned officers and men available for the instruction of the 68 recruits. I take the whole number for instruction advisedly, because even if none of the privates are available for drilling the recruits, they are with them in quarters, and the recruits will learn, even if it is only by example, how to care for their clothing, bedding, quarters, and what the customs of the service are.

In addition, the arms and equipments being on hand, the instruction of the recruit in the use of his rifle can be carried on *pari passu* with the marching and other exercises. It seems to me that under those circumstances that number of recruits can be instructed, assimilated and made ready for service, more readily and quickly than they would be if they were kept at a depot for primary instruction.

Now let us look at the other side of the question. Suppose that the 817 recruits had been sent to a depot, instead of to a regiment. On arrival there they would have to be divided into squads and companies for purposes of administration, messing and instruction. Where are the instructors to come from, and who is to attend to the administrative work of those companies? The soldiers who had already served, and I think I am safe in saying that there are always some among that number of recruits, would be picked out and their services utilized as acting non-commissioned officers. The officers would necessarily have to be detailed from among those then on duty with their regiments, although the regiments are already suffering from "absenteeism." (See report.)

Take the maximum number of recruits that can be properly commanded by one officer at a recruiting depot as 150, so as to keep the number of officers required at a minimum, it would take five officers for the 817 recruits; the depot would also need, in addition, a commanding officer, a quartermaster and commissary and a surgeon, as well as the non-commissioned staff officers, clerks, cooks, etc.

That is to say, the one depot, at the minimum, would take seven officers and a number of soldiers away from the colors, and at the end of, say, three months the regiment would receive its 817 recruits, less a number of the more competent of them, who are retained at the depot as 1st sergeants, sergeants, corporals, clerks, cooks, and mechanics, and the remainder only partially instructed, and with one-twelfth of their short term of enlistment already gone. There is a further disadvantage to the regiment in retaining recruits at a depot for primary instruction which seems to me to be an important one. Making a private a corporal by publishing an order does not make him a competent non-commissioned officer; he lacks confidence in himself, he is unused to exercising control over men, and although he may know his drill he has difficulty in imparting that knowledge.

Give him raw recruits to drill, and as he knows he is their superior in military knowledge, under proper supervision, he soon learns how to control them, as well as himself and how to teach them; he gains confidence by exercising command over them, and has an opportunity for developing into a really competent non-commissioned officer, which he would not have if the recruits had already been instructed at the depot. The constant exercise of command, in drilling recruits at the depots, was a very large factor in making the sergeants and corporals of the permanent parties at those places the good instructors and capable non-commissioned officers that they usually were. Certainly, in the case under consideration, the advantages seem to lie with the method of sending recruits direct to the regiment, especially so when the recruiting officer belongs, as he should, to the regiment for which he recruits.

But the subject covers a larger scope than the cases considered. From my own experience I know that many recruits sent to a battery immediately before it goes into an active campaign, where there is insufficient time for their instruction, are but of little use, if they are not a positive disadvantage. Where during war a regiment is in the field in active campaign, recruits for it should be collected at a camp of instruction, and the instruction given either by convalescent officers, non-commissioned officers or men belonging to the regiment, or by retired

officers placed on duty for that purpose; if none of these are available Congress ought to authorize the additional officers necessary.

In war time all the companies in the field should start in with their full complement of officers and none should be taken away except when disabled by wounds or sickness.

There could well be one camp of instruction for each division. All the recruits for the nine regiments composing that division, as well as all convalescents belonging to it, should be sent there. Assuming, then, that each regiment had vacancies amounting to 25 per cent. of the regimental quota, there would then be only 2,700 men in camp at one time; a compact body easily taken care of, and for which there would be no difficulty in finding suitable camp ground.

If there were eight Army corps of 30,000 men each organized, there would then be only twenty-four of the divisional camps of instruction. As it is not advisable to send recruits to a regiment when it is in the presence of the enemy, unless in exceptional cases, they could be held at the camp of instruction until the regiment went into winter quarters, or was placed on such duty as guarding lines of communication.

In the matter of foreign service, which we will have hereafter, the regiments detailed for it should be filled to their maximum strength a sufficient time before departure, to permit of the thorough instruction of all the men. When a regiment on foreign service becomes depleted by incidents of the service, it would seem most advisable to replace it by another, fresh, regiment; it can then be brought home and all the officers and men already there because of wounds or sickness can rejoin it; the recruits supplied by the regimental recruiting officer can then be much more readily instructed and assimilated than would be the case if they were sent to recruiting station.

Every one belonging to a regiment should be either with it, except in case of wounds or sickness, or working for it; and all should be under the immediate control of the colonel commanding. It is hardly germane to the subject, but I think most captains will agree with me that the present term of enlistment is too short; the three-year term was tried after the Civil War and discarded; the term of enlistments ought to be at least four years.

H. J. REILLY, Captain 5th Art.

THE ENGLISH MEDICAL SERVICE.

Prof. Alex. Ogston, M. D., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, and Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen, made a sharp attack at a recent session of the British Medical Association on the organization of the British Army and Navy Departments which would certainly shock such critics of our Army as Poulton Bigelow, who during the Spanish war was continually telling us and everybody who would listen to him that "they do such things so much better in England, you know." The professor said that no observant member of the profession could have failed to observe how changed was the estimation in which the medical services in the Army and Navy had come to be regarded during the last three decades. The most talented graduates ceased to aspire to enter them. The opinion of foreign judges that the Army medical service was in a state of efficiency, Professor Ogston denied, and he insisted that there was a lamentable deficiency of institutions in the Army and Navy where surgery could be practiced. While the calls of modern science had been taken to heart in the medical services of foreign armies, they had fallen on unheeding ears among those responsible for the efficiency of England's. Artillery, engineering, telegraphy had all undergone extensive improvements and changes during the last few decades. No means of enhancing their efficiency was neglected. Yet the Army and Navy Medical Corps were left in the condition which might have answered well enough fifty years ago. Even the care that had been bestowed on ambulance work would only result in wounded men being brought, on the best surgical principles, to surgeons as unfit to treat them as it was possible for a bad spleen to make them.

The medical department of the Navy still preserved an organization that might have answered its purpose well enough in the first half of the century, but was inadequate to meet the requirements of the day. In it, as in the Army, the fundamental error was perpetuated of adhering to the system whereby its officers were shut out from practicing their profession as civil surgeons had to do. Consequently, year by year they fell out of touch with the advancing requirements of science, and necessarily failed to familiarize themselves with what would be their great duties in the event of war. Treating none but the healthy and strong in time of peace, their opportunities of dealing with wounds, and especially with the higher branches of surgery, were as good as non-existent. In the event of a naval engagement, the wounded on board ship would have to be attended to in a small, dark room, provided with none save the rudest appliances, and a few cots, which often were as much exposed to the enemy's fire as any other part of the ship. There was no reason why a sufficiently large and well-lighted space should not be provided under the armored deck, into which wounded men could be lowered, and in this space appliances could be provided for carrying out all the more important operations. Professor Ogston suggested that the British Medical Association should create a section for the discussion of military and naval surgery. The whole service should also be organized as a body of independent units, capable of acting alone, or being combined or brigaded as required.

NURSES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We have spoken of the complaints made against employing women nurses in the Philippines, and copies of late Manila papers show that the subject has already been one of controversy in that city. One article reported the existence of much jealousy between the nurses and the Hospital Corps men, especially concerning salary and work. In "Freedom" of June 24, a Hospital Corps man defends his organization against the attacks of the article which, while ostensibly defending the women, was really a depreciation of the work of the corps. Replying to the insinuation that the women are "educated," and therefore exert a refining influence, the Hospital Corps champion asks if there are not educated men among the nurses who before the war were studying in colleges, some for medicine, some for surgery, some for law, others for trained nurses.

To the intimation that if there were no women nurses at Manila no one would know what to do, the medical man replies that in August, 1898, when the hospital was started, and everything put in operation under the most difficult circumstances, there were no women nurses there, yet despite this this military authorities were proud of the way the machine was worked.

EXPERIENCES OF A FRENCH TROOPER.

"Trooper 3,500, a Private Soldier of the Third Republic," is the title of a work published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons, and which is attracting much attention here and abroad. The author is Mr. Lionel Decle, to whom we have been previously indebted for a very popular book, "Three Years in Savage Africa." Trooper Decle gives an interesting account of life in the French Army, as seen from the point of view of what is known in the French service as a *Volontaire*, or a man who is held to service for only one year under the exceptions permitted by the law of universal conscription. The Dreyfus case has attracted special attention to the French military system, and this volume throws so much light upon the organization of the French Army, its system of military training, and the character of its officers and enlisted men, that it is sure to have a large sale here. It is not a dry statement of details such as is usually found in volumes dealing with military subjects, but is instinct with life as the story of actual experiences told by an intelligent, if not an impartial observer, and a practiced writer. Yet the prevailing sentiment of healthy-minded soldiers who read this volume will be that of contempt for its author, and this feeling will be strengthened by the reflection that he is oblivious to what the true soldier holds in the highest honor, and he glories in his shame. Duty, patriotism, the appreciation of the honor which prevents a soldier from throwing upon others the work he shirks himself have no meaning for him, so far as appears from this volume. The fact that he should be called upon to subtract from the time devoted to a young man's pleasure even a small portion to prepare himself to serve his country was to Trooper Decle an outrage on personal liberty justifying every possible subterfuge to escape the obligation. If he is a fair sample of the French *Volontaires*, it is not surprising that the Colonel of his regiment, when he walked down in front of the new lines of this class, surveyed each one "with a disgusted look on his face." "So," he said, "you're the *Volontaires* who have been sent to demoralize my regiment. Well, there are a few things I want you to remember; you are serving five times less than other troopers; you will therefore have five times more work, five times more punishments, and five times less leave than the rest." To this the Sergeant, inspired by the example of his Colonel, added: "You are now going to be under my orders, and you may have been told that the *Volontaires* who served last year had a good time of it, but if you think that you are going to be treated as they were, you are jolly well mistaken. I mean to make you work, and to make you work hard, too. There are a few hard-mouthed ones among you. I will use the curb with them so as to soon break them in."

All the methods that wealth and personal influence made possible to him were used by Pvt. Decle to escape military duty, and he tells us that he spent \$2,500 during his year of military service in bribing his superiors to secure exemption from military duty and special favors that would make military life as easy for him as possible. He was able to escape fatigue duty, "having found out that there was not a single one of the Corporals who was not open to a bribe." He hired a man to relieve him on sentry-go from 4 to 6 a. m. by doing double duty, four hours instead of two. He kept a duplicate set of outfit for wear, so that the one furnished by the Government should be found always in order for inspection.

Naturally the men who could not be bribed were determined to show the rough side of military life to this shirker, and took advantage of minor offences to punish him for the greater ones they knew he was guilty of. So Decle spent much of his time in the guard house or *salle de police*, whose horrors of foul air, foul smells and fouler company he describes with shuddering disgust, for they were particularly severe on a delicately nourished youth. He contrived to mitigate them by bribing the Adjutant's clerk to alter the record of punishment, so as to make it appear that he was down for seven days, instead of twelve. Having once learned how, he tells us, he never failed to add to his prison fare from the canteen, "and the fact was never found out." He even went to the canteen sub rosa, and got a good dinner there, and bribed the Corporal of the guard to carry "a bottle of brandy, a bottle of wine and a large meat pie for my two chums, Titi and Piatte, in prison."

One of these chums was a street Arab from Paris, not unfamiliar with city prisons, and the other a herculean stage driver, who had been made the victim of a false accusation when he first entered the service, and had determined to revenge himself by violating the rules of military discipline on all possible occasions. Trooper Decle was in his twenty-first year when he entered the service in 1879. He was a member of a family of means and influence, his maternal uncle being leader of the Left Center in the French Senate, and was permitted to choose his regiment, joining one where he would be under the immediate orders of a Sergeant, also a young man of family, and his special friend. His first experiences, as described by him, were similar to those of a *Plebe* at the Military Academy. His friend, Sergt. De Laney, in whose squadron he contrived to be placed, advised him to commence by hiring two of his comrades to do his work, which they did not object to add to their duties, though Decle describes them as so onerous as to be beyond his strength. When he was asked his profession and answered that he had none, the Sergeant Major replied: "Ah, yes; a good-for-nothing, like all *Volontaires*."

The Sergeant Major subsequently discovered that this particular *Volontaire* had some use when he drew upon his pocket to the extent of \$250 to \$300, paid in smaller sums at various times in exchange for a relaxation of military rules. He allowed Decle to go to town on one occasion to meet a party of friends and French variety actresses, drive them about the place and dine with them in high style at the hotel. On this occasion Decle insulted the Major of his regiment, whom he had never seen, and who was in citizen's clothes. This adventure naturally resulted in his speedy transfer to the lock-up.

On another occasion he was betrayed by a comrade who saw him going to Paris without leave, disguised as a peasant with a wig, false whiskers, spectacles, etc. Of course, punishment ensued, and these two incidents are dwelt upon with others by this sybarite of a trooper as evidence of the despotism of the military service. Every officer and non-commissioned officer that he could not bribe or cajole to favor him comes in for his abuse as a merciless tyrant. Small wonder that such men should seek opportunity to show him the rough side of their tongues and give him frequent tastes of the *salle de police*.

He finally grew indifferent to this punishment, modified as it was by the special exemptions his money enabled him to secure. Even when he was allowed to

sleep in quarters while nominally in the lock-up, he could not behave himself. He was caught answering at night for a friend absent without leave, and had twelve or eighteen days added to his punishment. He is forced to admit that on this one occasion at least he deserved what he got, though he denounces the other punishments as outrages on his liberty. "I do not remember a fortnight elapsing," he says, "without my being sent to the 'salle de police,' usually for the most absurd reasons."

General worthlessness is a charge that would always stand against Decle. He was known to all of his officers as a "pricoteur," or shirker of work, and was treated accordingly by every one who would not accept his dirty money. On one occasion he paid five francs to the Corporal to escape duty in cleaning the stable. The Corporal speedily drank up his five francs and wanted five more. This was refused, and the briber was ordered on guard out of his turn. He remonstrated, and the Corporal threatened to report him for disobedience of orders, which meant several years at hard labor. Forced to accept the detail Decle arrived late for the parade of the guard, and without being as spic and span as he should be. "You are late," the Captain said.

"Captain," I replied, "the reason of it is—"

"Shut up," he interrupted; "don't answer me—you are filthy, you dirty beast!" He then began to examine my buttons, my sword, my helmet, my carbine, muttering the whole time, "Swine, swine. You are a *Volontaire*, I think, and you come here late, and as filthy as a pig! You shall have four days' *salle de police*."

"But—sir—" I ejaculated.

"You dare answer me! You shall have four days more. Step back into the ranks."

The four days were increased by the Colonel to twenty, and an appeal was made to that officer for permission to see him, which was granted. The result of the interview with headquarters is thus described:

I saluted and stood attention.

"Take off your helmet," said the Colonel.

I took it off.

"Your hair is too long, you will have to get it cut; and you will soon get a court-martial if you go on like that. Put on your helmet. What do you want?"

"Sir," I began, "I have been punished—"

"Punished!" he exclaimed. "Yes, you are always punished. You are the worst trooper in my regiment. We don't want men like you in the French Army. What do you want?"

"Sir," I once more began, "I have been punished by Corporal —"

"I know it," he replied, waxing quite angry. "I told you so before, you are always punished—always punished. If it is to tell me that that you have come here, you might have stopped at the barracks. Why the deuce don't you tell me what you want? Do you think I am standing here at your orders?"

"If you will allow me to explain, sir," I replied, "I will tell you why and how I have been punished."

"I don't want to know anything about it," said the Colonel in an angry voice. "Let me see, how many days have you got?"

"Twenty days, sir," I said.

"Have you finished your punishment?"

"No, sir, I have only done two days so far."

"And you dare to come and complain to me! But I ought not to be astonished—for cool cheek and impudence you haven't your equal. Go back to the barracks and tell the Adjutant to put you down ten days more for having made an unjustified complaint. That's all—look sharp!"

I saluted, and as I was walking towards the door the Colonel added: "I will teach you not to come and bother me in future."

The punishment added to that previously received told heavily on Trooper Decle, but his Sergeant told him the exact truth when he said:

"Serves you right. You *Volontaires* get into the habit of throwing your money right and left, and if you hadn't begun by tipping the Corporal all this wouldn't have happened."

As the result of his various attempts to make "soldiering" easy Decle was held to service for another year under the regulations, his mark for good conduct at his examination being zero in a maximum of 1,000. As he saw his comrades of one year's service departing he tells us: "I felt like a marooned stowaway who watches the departing ship sink below the horizon. When they had gone I went to my room at the hotel, seriously debating whether I should desert or else shoot myself. That I did neither remains a source of wonder to me."

Decle was promptly informed by the Sergeant under whose orders he was to be that he would stand no nonsense. "I'll find some way," the Sergeant said, "to get you court-martialed. A few years in jail would do a lot of good to swine of your class." This was not to the liking of our young gentleman, and he threatened the Sergeant that he would kill him when he returned to civil life.

"You dare to threaten me—a Sergeant!" he said.

"Don't get my blood up; you had better not," I replied; "remember that there are no witnesses here, and if you rouse me I might cause you bodily harm. I am a good deal stronger than you. But I think that this conversation has lasted long enough, and I will only add a few words to what I told you before. I warned you what I would do if you got me court-martialed, but I further warn you that if you bully me while I am under your orders I will punish you when I am no longer a soldier."

Decle was up to his old tricks under his new enlistment, and with the connivance of the bribed Sergeant Major he went to Paris in disguise, was discovered, and tried to lie himself out of the scrape as he describes with shameless frankness. As the facts were known the lie did not avail.

"The Trooper Decle," said the Colonel in the Regimental Orders, "will be punished with eight days' prison, and eight days' cells, for having infamously deceived the Sergeant of the Week by making a dummy in his bed—for having gone to Paris without leave in civilian clothes and in disguise—and for having, notwithstanding the orders previously issued, applied to his Sergeant Major, for leave not to attend stables instead of demanding such leave from the Sergeant in charge of the *Volontaires*; for having further deceived the Sergeant of the Week in getting another trooper to make a dummy in his bed, and for having returned to barracks over the wall. This trooper is warned that unless he amends soon his conduct the Colonel will be under the painful necessity of sending him before the Conseil de discipline."

Surely if there was ever righteous punishment this was such. Yet its victim says: "All this made me ask myself whether such a thing as common justice existed in the French Army."

Relief came finally in the report of a friendly surgeon that Trooper Decle was physically unfit for service, and a "Conseil de réforme" (Invalidation Commission) reluctantly invalidated him, and he was released after a short service on his second term. Five years afterwards he met socially one of his former officers, who did not recognize Decle in the well-groomed gentleman before him. Asked if he remembered "a man named Decle, who served in his regiment?" he replied: "Don't I remember him! He was a most incorrigible rogue. He

was a fellow who would never do any work, and was most ungrateful. Altogether he was a bad lot."

The author of "Trooper 3,500" does not seem to understand how well he had earned this reputation, and is still excusing himself twenty years after the event. If his experiences were, as he tells us they were, "little short of what I might have had to suffer had I been sentenced to hard labor," he had himself to thank for the most of them. The duties he shirked were not so severe that others were not quite willing to take them in addition to their own for the price of a few drinks. Among the hardships he complains of was that of being kept at "pas gymnastique (a quick run) for more than a quarter of an hour."

The discipline and service of the French Army was much more severe when Decle served than it is now, and he ascribes the popularity of General Boulanger to the fact that he, when Secretary of War, greatly ameliorated the hardships of service. As all Frenchmen are held to military service this popularity was universal. The discipline of the French Army was left too much to the non-commissioned officers, and the commissioned officers gave too little attention to the care of their men. The result was injustice and harsh punishment when milder remedies for ignorance and inattention would serve. Various cases of rank injustice as related by Mr. Decle, and he reported two where military prisoners actually starved to death in their cells because, through a clerical error, they were not carried on the report of prisoners under confinement, and no one took the trouble to look after them.

"Had war broken out when I was a trooper," Mr. Decle says: "I am quite sure that the first battle would have resulted in the death of at least three of our officers and four of our Sergeants, and that they would not have fallen under the enemy's bullets. This may be a terrible thing to say, but I knew two troopers who were determined to do the deed. It was not mere brag, for it was by accident that I heard them more than once discussing the matter."

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.

Press censorship did not begin with General Otis at Manila. In the beginning of the century it was well known, and enforced in a highly effective and quiescent manner. The editor of the offending newspaper was simply taken by the scruff of the neck and fired into jail, or, if the offence was very serious, he was promptly stacked up against a dead-wall and shot. The charge against him was high treason, in jeopardizing the success of the campaign and conspiring to help the enemies of the State. But apart from such rather greswome incidents there are some very amusing and laughable cases on record of the censor himself being censored, and of the subsequent complete critical "change of front" adopted by the newspapers. It is the old cry of "Le Roi est mort—vive le Roi!" over again, and further proof, if any were needed, that nothing succeeds like success.

Perhaps when Otis brings affairs in the Philippines to a triumphant close, the very journals which are now loudest in their senseless invectives will be the first to start the editorial trombone playing "Hail to the Chief," with spirituelle suggestions for appropriate medals, loving cups, tea kettles, and things. Apropos of all this, let me give the following charming and ludicrous exhibition of journalistic sword-swallowing.

After the tremendous battle of Leipsic had restored the Bourbons to the throne of France, and left Napoleon biting his nails on the island of Elba, the censorship of the French press was very exact and severe. No allusion whatever to the great soldier was permitted, but where such was unavoidable he was to be written of only with contempt and abhorrence. On the other hand, *carte blanche* was given to the introduction of Louis' name, always with the understanding that you were properly prepared to extol his glory and beneficence, and place insistent emphasis on his "right divine" to live in the Tuilleries and blow in the national dust. France was managed a la Tammany Hall and Louis was Richard Croker, although over there they never went quite so far as has "de organization."

Things went on quietly enough in this way for some time, until one fine day the report came that Napoleon had left Elba and landed on the coast of France. Swiftly sped the news, far and wide, in all directions. Across Europe it flew, borne by a courier galloping with loose rein and bloody spur straight for Vienna, where some querulous elderly gentlemen were busily patching up the political crazy-quilt so sadly tattered from the balls and bayonets of Marango and Austerlitz. On receiving the startling news that Napoleon had escaped, "The devil he has!" said Metternich, and then, turning to his colleagues, "Messieurs, the jig is up; roll up the map of Europe." Which advice Messieurs hurriedly put into practice and scuttling off to their various ancestral cyclone cellars, lay low.

Meanwhile, in Paris, there was, as usual, a great furore. Under the watchful eye of the censor the papers made light of the impending danger, pool-pooled the whole "affaire," and prophesied the total route of Bonaparte before he marched a league. But this sort of thing couldn't last long, you know, and indifference soon changed to interest, interest to alarm, alarm to dismay, and so on through the whole gamut of the emotional bagpipes. Those editors must have been the possessors of enormous wardrobes, quite theatrical in proportions, to enable them turn their coats so nimbly every day—a fact which explodes the proverbial threadbare impunctuality of literary gents. Here is the news in detail as it appeared, marking successively the censor's retreat and the Emperor's advance, and one can imagine the apoplectic headings and pyramidal exclamations points that attended each announcement. What a priceless boon, what a perfect godsend such an event would be to the saffron sheets of our dull days—ah, the good old times! the brave old times!

"March 9, 1815.—The Cannibal has escaped from his lair. 10.—The Corsican Ogre has just landed at Cape Juan. 11.—The Tiger has arrived at Gap. 12.—The Monster has spent the night at Grenoble. 13.—The Tyrant has passed Lyons. 14.—The Usurper is directing his course towards Dijon, but the brave and loyal Burgundians have risen en masse, and hem him in on all sides. 15.—Bonaparte is sixty leagues from the capital; he has had skill enough to evade his pursuers. 16.—Bonaparte advances rapidly, but he will never enter Paris! 20.—To-morrow, Napoleon will be under our walls. 21.—The Emperor is at Fontainebleau. 22.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty last evening made his gracious entrance into his Palace of the Tuilleries, amidst unprecedented enthusiasm and the joyous acclamations of his adoring and faithful Press and People."

WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

INSPECTION REPORTS.

In response to the order issued some weeks ago by Secretary Root directing the inspection of the first ten Volunteer regiments, reports have been received at the War Department on several of the inspections. The order was issued upon the recommendation of Insp. Gen. Breckinridge, and these reports have been transmitted to him. Following is the substance of the reports received, omitting only formalities:

TWENTY-NINTH U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

On the morning of my arrival at Fort McPherson, Aug. 18, the regiment lacked one Major, two Captains and one Lieutenant to complete the organization, and the enlisted strength was about one hundred and thirty (130) short of the maximum. On the third day of my inspection one Major and one Lieutenant were needed, but the enlisted strength was over thirty (30) in excess, leaving, however, certain vacancies to be filled in the band. No Adjutant or Quartermaster yet appointed. The inspection was conducted so as to interfere as little as possible with the important work of organization and instruction being carried on.

The drills were very good, and the formation for review, the first attempted, and the marching and bearing of the officers and men was most creditable to all concerned. There were no exercises in heavy marching order, as up to the present time the men, owing to the many other demands of organization and drill, have had no instruction in packing their blanket bags or making the blanket rolls. Just here I might remark that while the heat on the morning of the review was excessive, only about three men fell out of ranks, and of these only one had to be carried off.

In addition to the close order drills referred to, the regiment has started in on extended order drills and the work is being systematically carried on. There is no ground in the vicinity, however, that will permit of regimental drill in extended order, and even with a battalion two companies have to be kept in reserve.

The drills occupy five hours daily—four hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon—and the battalion commands are allowed discretion as to the nature of the drills. There is a daily dress parade at "Retreat." In addition the men are instructed in the aiming and position drill, and Col. Hardin has improvised a short range in the woods where gallery practice is carried on. One battalion of the regiment left on the morning of the 21st, to remain one week at the target range at Waco. The other battalions will go in rotation. When not actually on the range the time at Waco will be utilized in extended order drills so as to teach the men the advantages of accidents and obstacles.

All of the companies of the battalion that went to Waco had received instruction to some extent in gallery practice.

I did not find a single rifle that was not in perfect condition, but was informed by the Ordnance Officer that two magazine springs were broken and replaced. All the ordnance stores were in fine condition, and but two canteens had been returned as leaky. There are on hand ordnance and stores for the complete regiment (except revolvers), and 169,958 rounds of ball cartridges. The model of the rifles is "98."

Accoutrements are complete. Clothing and garrison equipage excellent; but there has been some difficulty in issuing suitable sizes owing to the large number of men who require sizes 1 and 2. No shelter tents have been received, though the poles and pins have. The tents are conical wall for the whole regiment, except the five hospital tents for the Medical Department.

There are complete sets of books for headquarters and companies. All up to date and properly kept and, with two exceptions, indexed.

Two of the battalions are located in temporary quarters built during the past year, and are comfortable—no overcrowding. One battalion is in tents not their own, conical wall tents, but hospital tents loaned and floored. This was done to save lumber, as the floors were on hand for the hospital tents, and would have had to be made for the others. Eight men in a tent, ample space between tents; camp thoroughly drained. Kitchen organized and food properly prepared; no complaint of rations. The police of all buildings, camp and kitchen excellent.

Sinks.—Wooden buildings arranged with troughs, contents pumped out each night and removed by scavenger. The troughs, after being emptied, are washed out, lime thrown in, and then a mixture of lime and water to about half, or may be less, the capacity of the trough put in. No odor and no flies; altogether most satisfactory.

One company has its own bath tubs, four in number. For the remainder of the regiment there are thirty shower baths arranged in a building, with partitions between—a most excellent arrangement.

In camp, in buildings, and wherever needed there are hydrants, and the supply of water is from the post system, and is artesian water and perfectly wholesome and pleasant.

No Quartermaster has yet been appointed, but the work is being attended to in a very satisfactory manner by Lieut. Wheatley, late Major in Ray's Immunes, who is Regimental Ordnance Officer and Commissary. He takes great interest in his work, and exercises a close supervision. All commissary supplies are furnished from the post, and there were no complaints.

One Surgeon, one Assistant Surgeon for duty, leaving one vacancy owing to resignation. One Hospital Steward, one Acting Hospital Steward and twelve privates of the Hospital Corps. Two Stewards are yet to be appointed. The Surgeon has had applications, and expects shortly to make the two full Stewards. The privates of the Hospital Corps were being thoroughly instructed. Supplies ample. Sick at present located in post hospital, but attended by regimental medical officers. General health of the command excellent.

The guard is properly mounted, and instructions carried on. No officer of the guard, owing to the great number of officers on detachment service recruiting, but immediately on their return two officers will be mounted each day. A number of prisoners; undergoing sentence, 2; awaiting sentence, 2; awaiting trial, 12. Most of the latter for trial under the 62d Article of War.

As far as the descriptive book showed, 43 officers of the regiment, including the Medical Officer, had previous service in the Regular Army or Volunteers in the late war. Of the enlisted men having previous service there were from the Volunteer Army, 391; National Guard, 98; Regular Army, 36; foreign armies, 12; total, 537. Of the enlisted men of the regiment all were native born except 35. One month previous to the day I commenced my inspection the total enlisted strength of the regiment was 117.

The work done reflects great credit upon all of the officers especially in view of the fact that, owing to the details for recruiting and the non-appointment of officers, for the greater portion of the time there has been but one officer with each company. I called up Col. Hardin for a statement of the method he pursued in or-

ganizing his regiment, and it is hereto appended marked "A." I think the plan an excellent one for equalizing instruction, and the Captains receiving their recruits in an established order no one had any ground of complaint as to favoritism in the assignments.

The regiment is fully equipped for field service except in the matter of shelter tents and first aid packets, none having been received. As a result of my inspection I have the honor to make the following recommendations where men are to engage in active campaign:

First—That the shoulder straps on the enlisted men's khaki blouses be done away with. They are held in place now by two hooks and eyes and a button. My reasons for making this recommendation are, that these straps play no part in the service duty of the blouse; that it is doubtful if the hooks and buttons will hold them in place in the field, and that during my inspection of the regiment there were at least a hundred cases where the buttons had fallen off apparently from their own weight.

Second—That the brass letters and number on the campaign hat be done away with, and the letters and number stenciled on in black, for the reason that the bright letters will reflect the sunlight and are readily removed and lost, whereas if stenciled on they will last as long as the hat is serviceable.

I make these recommendations, realizing that appearance will be sacrificed but serviceability increased.

In addition I respectfully recommend that for the present the regiment be allowed to carry 65 recruits in excess, as from a careful inspection I am of the opinion that about that number may have to be discharged, though I may be mistaken, as recruits develop very rapidly under the influence of drills and good, wholesome food.

JOHN R. DAVIS.

Captain 1st Artillery, Acting Inspector General.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

A battalion of three companies of the regiment was at Fort Clark at the target range and three companies had just returned to camp from the target range. Therefore, my inspection, so far as the personnel is concerned, was confined to six companies of the regiment.

The camp is located in the grounds of the San Antonio Jockey Club, about one mile from Fort Sam Houston, and is admirably suited to the purpose. The men are in tents, about half of the regiment in hospital tents, and the balance in conical wall tents, all with board floors raised from the ground, affording good ventilation. The tents are well pitched and perfectly aligned. The slope of the ground affords good drainage to ditches heretofore constructed, amply sufficient to carry off any water liable to fall. The ground is excessively dry, due to the drought now prevailing, and consequently the camp is very dusty. The police of the camp proper is excellent. The buildings belonging to the Jockey Club have been utilized as kitchens, mess rooms and bath rooms. The bathing facilities are ample. About 100 men can bathe at a time. The water is furnished from faucets and 37 showers. It is altogether the most satisfactory arrangement for bathing purposes I have even seen in a temporary camp. The kitchens and mess rooms, though small, are a great improvement over ordinary field conditions, the shelter from the weather and freedom from dust adding greatly to the comfort of the men. Everything about the kitchens was scrupulously clean, due to a rigid system of constant inspection. The usual swarms of flies were absent.

The latrines are situated on the flank of the camp farthest from the kitchens, and are separated from them by a wide, deep ditch, which is crossed at convenient points by bridges. They are thirteen in number, each separate building containing seven seats and proper urinals. The fecal matter is received in iron troughs, which are kept constantly disinfected by quicklime and cleansed several times a day. When inspected there was no unpleasant smell, no flies, and all appointments were in excellent condition of cleanliness.

Owing to the lack of ground available, the inspection was not preceded by a review. It is intended to hold this function at a later date on the parade grounds at Fort Sam Houston, when the target practice has been concluded, and the entire regiment present.

I inspected in their company quarters Cos. G, H, I, K, L and M. Cos. G, H and I were armed Aug. 19; Co. L, Aug. 22, and Cos. K and M, just organized, and arms not issued. The armed companies had so recently received their rifles that they had received but little instruction, and that mainly in the manual and care of their rifles. The appearance of the men was good. With few exceptions all were young men in their prime, of fine physique and in apparent perfect health. An average of about one-third of them had served during the Spanish-American war.

None of the companies had the full complement of officers present or assigned. The roster of the regiment is attached, showing officers present and absent, so far as known officially at regimental headquarters.

The entire supply of clothing and equipage for the regiment is on hand. The clothing consists of one suit of blue with campaign hats, one suit of white duck, and one suit of khaki with helmet (drab) 2 blue shirts, 4 suits of underclothing, 2 chambray shirts, socks, etc., all of excellent quality and suitable for the climate. Arms and entire ordnance equipments are on hand. Rifles and belts have been issued to all but two companies; equipments, except knapsacks, to all.

The subsistence supplies are drawn from the post of Fort Sam Houston, and are satisfactory in all respects. Each company, the band, and non-commissioned staff have separate messes all in operation. Frequent inquiry indicated no complaint. The completeness of supplies from all staff bureaus merits especial commendation and reflects credit upon the staff departments concerned.

The report of the hospital and sanitary condition accompanies this paper, made by Maj. Heismann, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon. I heartily concur in his recommendations for an issue of ice to the regiment at the rate of 100 pounds daily to each company, the staff and band, and also that an allotment of \$500 be made as hospital fund, to be used by the regimental surgeons in emergencies.

The water supply from the city mains is ample, and the quality is excellent. In addition to preliminary aiming and pointing drills, arrangements have been made for target practice at Fort Clark, by which the entire regiment, by battalion of three companies, have seven days' practice on the range. Under the scheme proposed each man fires ten shots at 100 yards and six each at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and in addition one skirmish run. During the period at Fort Clark each battalion is to have an average of eight drills in extended order. Company drills are had four times a day, except Saturday and Sunday. Officers and non-commissioned officers schools are held three times each week. Appointments of non-commissioned officers are being made as rapidly as properly qualified men can be selected.

The Colonel of the regiment reports that, so far as has been ascertained, none of the officers appointed to his regiment are addicted to intemperance or incapacitated for service from any cause, and all seem zealous and intelligent in the performance of duty.

In conclusion I feel it but fair to say that the conditions existing in the 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, ev-

idence hard, careful and intelligent work on the part of Col. Hare and his staff, which reflects credit upon all concerned.

I coincide with Col. Hare in expression of the opinion that his regiment will be prepared to leave his present camp for point of embarkation thoroughly organized and well equipped by the 15th of September.

C. S. ROBERTS.

Lieutenant Colonel 13th Infantry, Special Inspector.

THIRTY-SECOND U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

The 32d Infantry, United States Volunteers, is in camp on the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, about one-half mile distant from the post proper, and on the road leading to Leavenworth City, Kan. The camp is admirably located as to drainage, etc. The camp is commanded by Col. Louis A. Craig, 32d Inf., U. S. Volunteers, and garrisoned by the 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, 50 officers and 1,285 enlisted men, of whom 47 officers and 1,274 enlisted men were present in camp, and 41 officers and 1,119 enlisted men present at inspection. Also attached, 13 members Hospital Corps, Regular Army.

I find with few exceptions the men are fully equipped with a suit of blue clothing, undershirts, two suits of underwear, hats, shoes and stockings. They have khaki uniforms which have not been issued, being very wisely kept for them until they reach a hotter climate, where the blue clothing is not suitable. Generally speaking the clothing was all in serviceable condition, and wherever there is shortage estimate has been made to the Quartermaster, and I understand the supplies are at the post, and will be drawn within a day or two. The regiment is fully equipped in ordnance, except haversacks which are being issued to-day and shelter tents. Shelter tents were started from the East by express on the 26th of August. An ample supply of camp equipage, cooking utensils, etc., are on hand. There is no transportation with the regiment, and mounted officers are not provided with horses. The condition of the camp throughout is good—in the case of three of the companies, excellent. The general appearance of both officers and men was good. The percentage of sickness has been remarkably small. The deficiency in clothing is reported as being due to the inability to secure the proper sizes.

I found the hospital completely equipped as provided by regulations, and a model of neatness and perfection. In connection with the sinks, which are excellent in every way, I wish to make special mention of their condition. They have been exclusively under charge of the Medical Department of this regiment. They are simply perfect—the best I have ever seen in the service. I invite attention to communication of Maj. Armstrong, Surgeon of the regiment, enclosed herewith. It may be of benefit to other organizations, if communicated to them.

On Saturday inspection was had by battalions, the companies being drilled separately, and on Monday regimental review and drill in extended order, also battalion drill to a limited extent was had. I inspected the guard at the guard house, which was not satisfactory; the sentinels did not seem to be properly instructed, and the guard was not turned out promptly and properly.

I found that from the time the regiment went into camp both officers and men have been constantly occupied in the performance of duties from early morning until after dark. The benefits of this constant labor is apparent in every part of the camp. The regiment is making commendable progress in target practice, but, of course, in the short space of time they have had, no high degree of efficiency has been developed. Every provision is made for the comfort of the men in the way of an exchange, which is conducted by outside parties, under the supervision of an officer, a certain percentage of the total receipts being turned in for the benefit of the men of the regiment. The food for the men is abundant and of the best quality and well cooked. I did not hear a complaint from an enlisted man in regard to this. The books and records of all organizations are generally complete to date, lacking only, in a few instances, the signatures of officers, to which their attention was called.

With a few deficiencies in equipment, drill and target practice, this regiment is in readiness to be sent to any field of service.

The regiment has no ammunition on hand, except a small quantity for target practice.

FRANK D. BALDWIN.

Major, 5th Infantry,

Acting Inspector General.

P. S.—A crematory was built at the camp, but proved a failure; all refuse is either hauled away from camp or destroyed by fire.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The insurgents made an unsuccessful attempt early on the morning of September 2 to drive Col. Smith's command out of Angeles with artillery, the first time they attempted to use this arm for months. They brought two Krupp guns from Porac and fired eight shrapnels at the town at dawn. Only a few of the shells exploded, and the aim of the gunners being bad, no damage was done. Guns of the 1st Art. were brought into action immediately, and soon drove the enemy from their position. A small party of rebels on September 3 fired into Guagua, held by two companies of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, supported by the tin-clad gunboat Laguna de Bay. One native resident was wounded. The enemy was driven off by infantry fire and the guns of the tin-clad.

Argogula, an almost impregnable stronghold of the bandits who have been destroying plantations and levying tribute on the people of Negros, was taken by the 6th Inf. under Lieut. Col. Byrne. The only means of reaching the town was up a perpendicular hill, covered with dense shrubbery and a thousand feet high. The Americans accomplished this under fire, although an officer and several men were hit, and rocks were rolled down upon them. The native strength was estimated at 400. Many of the rebels were wounded and captured, and 21 were killed. The American forces captured a quantity of stores and destroyed the fortifications.

The "Official Gazette," published at Tarlac, which is Aguinaldo's mouthpiece, contained an order by Aguinaldo assembling the Spanish civil prisoners and sick soldiers at the ports of San Fernando, Union and Dagupan for repatriation. The order stipulates that vessels calling must fly the Spanish or Red Cross flags.

Five men of Col. Bell's regiment on September 3 encountered a rebel outpost near Porac, and in the fighting which ensued one American was killed and another wounded. The rebels were driven from their position.

Two British vessels, the *Lacson* and the *Nero*, were driven, by stress of weather, into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan Railway. The crews were imprisoned, but on their protesting that they were British subjects the insurgent authorities permitted them to communicate with the British Consul at Manila.

A force of native police has begun to patrol the city

of Manila, co-operating with the Provost Guard. The new force includes many members of the old and some insurgents who have grown tired of fighting.

The American Secret Service found a Filipino spy in Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington Regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away, with two revolver shots in his head. Finally he was brought down by a rifle bullet in the hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

General Bates is expected to establish posts at Zamboanga and in the islands of Tanti, Jolo and Bongao. Letters from Manila state that Admiral Watson was still very ill at the time of writing, no improvement in his condition having been shown since the accident which threatened to destroy his launch, and to which the attack of heart trouble is attributed. The Admiral has never been a man of strong physique.

In the mail advices recently received at the War Department from Manila was a published letter from Isabel Artacho, who is described by the Manila papers as a man of importance and the "former partner of Aguinaldo." In his statement made under oath July 19, he says that the present rebellion, far from aiming at the true emancipation of the country, is carried on to gratify personal political ambitions, mean and spurious affectation in order to perpetrate with impunity under the guise of a so-called political system established under the name of a republic, acts eminently barbarous, treacherous and despotic, and crimes unknown in the code of penalties throughout the world.

Capt. Buttler, with three companies of the 3d Inf., a detachment of cavalry and one gun, while upon a reconnaissance, met a body of rebels September 6 at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition. Small detachments of Filipinos make demonstrations nightly around Imus, firing volleys upon the American outposts. The Americans have thus far not replied, except on Tuesday night, when two companies of the 4th Inf. sallied out and fired two volleys in the direction of the disturbers, who disappeared immediately.

Lieut. M. A. Batson, of the 4th Cav., has organized a band of 100 Macabebe scouts, who will operate under the direction of Maj. Gen. Lawton. All of them were former Spanish Volunteers. They will be uniformed, and will be armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

The receipts from all sources at the three principal ports in the Philippines for the month of August amount to \$467,618. The customs receipts were \$618,903. By ports the customs receipts were: Manila, \$429,000; Iloilo, \$111,000; Cebu, \$79,200. The receipts from all sources exceed those of July by \$135,618, and are greater than those of any previous month since the date of occupation by the United States by \$18,242.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

There was a grand gathering at the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Philadelphia this week, with the President and other high functionaries in attendance. The report of the Adjutant General said that on June 30, 1899, there were 6,905 posts, with a membership of 287,981, and during the year ending on that date there had been expended for relief \$160,955. The cash balance on hand is \$11,672. There being a vacancy in the office of Commander in Chief, Acting Commander W. C. Johnson was chosen to fill it by acclamation, and he presided over the deliberations of the meeting. His first official act was to announce the selection of the Junior Vice Commander to be Senior Vice Commander. The newly elected officers were at once invested with their rank, the ceremony being performed by Past Commander General Louis Wagner.

The convention of Naval Veterans was attended by about 250 members. Rear Admiral Commanding J. F. R. Foss made his annual report. Among other things he said:

"Many people in this country, East and West, appear to hold the idea that when the little Monitor fought the Merrimack and in a day revolutionized the naval warfare of the world she was manned and fought by cavalrymen. They think that when New Orleans was captured the Mississippi opened, and kept open, thus splitting open the Confederacy and breaking the Rebellion's back, it was done by the soldiers. They think when 7,000 miles of coast line was blockaded, and supplies kept out, foreign recognition averted, and it rendered possible to close the war as soon as it was closed, that it was done by ninety-day men who carried a musket, or stayed in camp and never saw the front.

"All these things, and many others, tending to the final success of our arms, were the work of the glorious old navy—the navy, not the army—and the army men have hogged the honors for these things long enough—too long altogether. They can thank the navy that they are not fighting now. And this is what I have been talking to all the people to whom I have had access, during the past year particularly."

More than six hours' time was consumed by the column in passing in review, and a conservative calculation places the number of paraders at upward of 30,000. At the City Hall the column passed in review before the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, officers of the North Atlantic Squadron, Major General Nelson A. Miles and a host of distinguished men. Never in its history, perhaps, has the Grand Army of the Republic been accorded such a rousing and inspiring welcome as Philadelphians offered during the progress of the pageant.

At the national encampment of the G. A. R. in Philadelphia this week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y., Commander-in-Chief; Irving Robbins, Indianapolis, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief; M. Minton, Louisville, Ky., Junior Vice-Commander; William H. Baker, Lynn, Mass., Surgeon General; Jacob L. Grimm, Maryland, was elected Chaplain-in-Chief.

READING FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

(From the New York Sun, Sept. 7.)

Col. William S. Patten, of the Quartermaster General's office, has just received from his son, Lieut. W. T. Patten, of the 13th Inf., now in the Philippines, an interesting letter, in which the writer calls attention to the lack of reading matter obtainable at Manila. He says: "It would be a great thing if you could send me a paper, for we have nothing to read here. One has to depend entirely upon letters. A paper or magazine, anywhere from three to six months old, is read with great pleasure. Any fairly recent Army and Navy Journal, or anything in the reading line, would be more than welcome. You cannot imagine what good those societies do that collect and send to the hospitals here. American papers, magazines, and books. Of course, all these go to the hospitals, where many more are urgently needed. The ladies here save everything for that purpose, but it is not nearly sufficient." Col. Patten has also received from Manila copies of two Manila newspapers, which although thoroughly up to date in Philippine matters, contain but little general information regarding the news of the world.

INSPECTOR GENERAL ANXIOUS.

(From the New York Times.)

Inspector General Breckinridge is getting restless over the failure of the Secretary of War to take any action on the order defining the duties of his office. It was Alger's last order, and when Secretary Root took office he was placed in the unpleasant predicament of having to construe an order of which he could not approve, and which he could not disapprove without danger of having his act heralded far and wide as a snub to his predecessor. Nevertheless, it was clearly shown to the Secretary that the order was unsatisfactory, and ought not to be issued. Under these circumstances he did nothing, and the order is hung up in a state of suspended animation somewhere between the Printing Bureau and the Secretary's office. It has been there ever since Mr. Root took office, and the Secretary has shown no inclination to expedite it.

General Breckinridge is now becoming anxious that some action shall be taken on the order. He does not know what the duties of his office are, nor to what part of the War Department he pertains. Those who are interested in the success of the Alger order have given up hope. If it ever sees the light of day it will be so changed that its author will not recognize it, and it will be satisfactory to General Miles.

This correspondent evidently overlooks the fact that General Breckinridge still has the Army Regulations and the law to instruct him as to his duties if he needed instruction.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The 1st Nebraska Volunteers from Manila arrived at Lincoln, Neb., August 29, and were given a rousing reception.

General Juan Isidro Jimenez landed at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Sept. 5, from Cuba, and was enthusiastically received. He was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists. There was a night demonstration, with a procession and speeches. Puerto Plata has been a Jimenez stronghold, but his friends say the whole island will accept him.

Three additional transports were chartered this week by the Quartermaster's Department, acting under instructions of Secretary Root. They are the Olympia, capacity of 700; the Victoria, capacity 800, and the City of Rio, capacity 846. These ships are now on the Pacific and will be ready for use within a few days. This renders it easy for the department to provide for the transportation of the new regiments to the Philippines in the time desired by Secretary Root. There are still other ships under consideration which may be engaged as a precautionary measure to meet any emergency or delay that may occur.

The 27th Regiment of Infantry left Camp Meade August 30 for its journey across the continent on its way to the Philippines.

A cable from Manila September 6 states that the 51st Iowa Volunteers, the last of the Volunteer organizations on duty in the Island of Luzon, has been withdrawn from Calubet to barracks at Calocan preparatory to departing for home. Eight hundred and six men will sail. Less than three hundred men of the regiment, it is said, were on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 406 being on the sick list. Seventy-five members of the regiment have re-enlisted for service in the Philippines.

The United States transport Sheridan, which left Manila August 10, arrived at San Francisco Sept. 7. She carried 900 members of the Minnesota Regiment, 632 of the South Dakota Regiment, 42 members of the 4th Cav. and 175 discharged men, besides 92 officers. There were three deaths during the voyage.

Three new cases of yellow fever among the troops stationed at Havana were reported Sept. 7. Those stricken were Corp. C. N. Mitchell and Priv. John Thursley and C. W. Sheets. The total number of cases among the troops in Havana to that date was thirteen. Three deaths have resulted from yellow fever since its outbreak in the city. 2d Lieut. Emerich, of the 2d Art., is a victim of yellow fever in the camp to which the Cabanas garrison was removed. This is the third case in the camp since its establishment. The other two men attacked were privates.

The United States transport Ingalls is to be converted into a gunboat for work against the pirates along the south coast and also to prevent smuggling. Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, Captain of the port, who has charge of providing her armament, has made requisition upon the Ordnance Department for two six-pounders and a Colt automatic 38-caliber gun, the latter to be used with the Ingalls' launch.

WARRIORS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. N. Nelson has made a visit to Washington and the War Department, and records the result of his observations in "Harper's Weekly" in an article accompanied by a picture of the State, War and Navy Department building, and a portrait of Secretary Root, of whom he says:

"I found Mr. Root, as may be expected, in the toils of arduous work. He was studying his place, bringing to it the energy and intelligent concentration and thoroughness which, as lawyers know, have marked his career at the bar. Mr. Root is a practical man, and he is not wasting time. He accepts as his first duty the work of putting an end to the war in the Philippines, and he finds that, in order to accomplish this labor, he must set the machinery of his department going with a rapidity to which it has been unaccustomed. To use his own phrase, he is putting motive power behind the old organization, and he is teaching old officers and an old system the value of time to the mind of a man whose life has been devoted to the accomplishment of important objects. Therefore he must know details, for he must know the point at which to apply his motive power."

Speaking of the officers of the new regiments, Mr. Nelson says:

"The Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels were chosen on their efficiency records. It is to be regretted that all the officers cannot be thus chosen from the deserving officers of the Regular Army, and if civilians are necessary, that they are not made to begin at the bottom of the ladder. The principal field officers were not suggested either by politicians or by bureau chiefs. The once free flow of commissions to unfit persons through the Adjutant General's office, from some source or other, is doubtless stopped, and it is to be hoped that it has gone into history, although it should be embalmed there as a warning of evil times and wicked practices by thorough and honest investigation. General Miles was first consulted, and he had an opportunity to make himself the trusted adviser of the Secretary of War. It is to be understood that I am not now quoting or abstracting Mr. Root's opinion. I learned from sources quite independent of him, and from one authority which has been most friendly to General Miles, that the rec-

ommendations made by the Major General in command of the army were of the most impossible character, and that they prove that the Secretary of War cannot depend upon General Miles for disinterested or sound advice. The fundamental difficulty with this sometime distinguished officer is that he has no interests at heart except his own—those of the country or the army not appealing to him unless they square with his own ambitions or his own vindictiveness. This is extremely unfortunate for the Army, for, General Miles eliminated, the line has no friend at Washington near the Secretary of War in the constant conflict of interests between it and the staff.

"One characteristic of the new field officers is their youth. The oldest among them is a young Major, his commission in the Regular Army being of a few months' standing. There is no one who knows the Regular Army who will not rejoice in the selection of the officers for the new regiments from the young men of the establishment."

"There is General Otis, for example, who seems to have won the entire confidence of both the President and the Secretary of War, and I am convinced, from what they both said to me, not only that General Otis will not be withdrawn or supplanted, but that he is entirely trusted; and more than that, if the President were now seeking an officer for the Philippine command, knowing all that he does of Otis, that he would again select that officer. I cannot present too strongly the impression I have received of the confidence felt by the Administration in General Otis."

"Fortunately Mr. Root has given assurance, in his appointment of Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels of the new regiments, that he believes in training and efficiency. Until Congress acts he will be fortunate in having the Army officers from whom to select his advisers and administrators; and it is to be hoped that when the time for legislation comes, if it ever does come, he will have sufficient influence to impress upon Congress the necessity of establishing a colonial system resting upon merit and efficiency. He has now in Puerto Rico a fine example in General Davis of an efficient Army officer and civil administrator, and in no place under our authority is an honest and capable Governor more necessary."

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The work of providing Hospital Corps men and trained nurses for the enlarged Philippine army continues to give the Medical Department some concern. Surgeon General Sternberg is awaiting a cablegram from Maj. Woodhull, Chief Surgeon at Manila, as to how many nurses he will need and the number of Hospital Corps men required for the additional regiments. A statement has been prepared in the office of the Surgeon General which shows that there is now at Manila and on the way there, exclusive of those entitled to their discharge, 937 Hospital Corps men, Stewards and Acting Stewards. Of this number 854 are privates, 65 are Acting Hospital Stewards and 38 are Stewards. These figures include 144 privates to go to Manila on the Missouri from New York and 94 to go from San Francisco on the Relief. The total number of privates assigned to the Philippines service and in the Philippines is 1,214, but it is figured that 300 are yet to be discharged, leaving 854. Each of the ten regiments now organized and under orders to sail for the Philippines has sixteen Hospital Corps men, making an additional 160. According to the calculations of the medical officers at the War Department, it will be necessary to have an aggregate of 2,000 Hospital Corps men ready for service when the fall campaign opens. At this time nearly 1,000 of these remain to be enlisted. Special efforts are being made to secure good men for this service, but the recruiting is progressing very slowly, owing to the desire to enlist in the Volunteer infantry regiments.

The report from San Francisco that the hospital ship Relief is unseaworthy is denied by the Quartermaster's Department and by Surgeon General Sternberg. General Sternberg says that the only trouble with the Relief is that it has but small coal capacity. This prevents her making a thorough trip to Manila without stopping at Honolulu. It is expected that the Relief will leave San Francisco about Sept. 15, with a detachment of hospital corps men and nurses and a supply of medicines.

Commissary General Weston denies the report that there was canned roast beef on the transport Senator. In a telegram received from Maj. Baldwin he says: "There were shipped on the Senator fifty-six cases of beef tongue, for the Commissary at Manila, and 1,442 pound tins of corned beef. There are always on all transports six days' travel rations for each man, in case of wreck or the abandonment of the ship. It is said that there was no roast beef on the Senator."

The War Department officials have been unable to comply with requests of officers to furnish a statement showing their standing on the lineal list. Col. Carter, Asst. Adj. Gen., made the statement to a representative of the Army and Navy Journal that the reason for the Department's refusal to answer these requests is because of the lack of clerical assistance necessary to hunt up each man's record and the great probability of mistake owing to the many changes by reason of promotion. For these reasons the War Department declines at this time to furnish any more such statements.

The Governments of Spain and the United States have agreed to begin the negotiation of new commercial treaties at an early date. The old treaties were nullified by the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries, and the only agreement existing between Spain and the United States is the treaty of peace which was ratified by the Senate on February 6 last. At the request of the Spanish Government the negotiations will take place in Madrid.

The 26th Inf., Col. Rice, which was tendered a grand reception in Boston, would like to parade in New York City when the regiment starts for San Francisco on its way to the Philippines. When Governor Roosevelt reviewed the regiment at Plattsburg a short time ago he told the members of the regiment that he would like to let the people of New York City see what a fine Regular regiment could be moulded from Volunteers within a short time. It is hoped Col. Rice's regiment may be given an opportunity to parade in New York City, where Regular regiments are seldom seen. The command would receive a royal welcome.

Col. Rice's command attended a farewell ball in its honor in Boston Sept. 7. Ten thousand persons attended. An Atkinsonian anti-expansionist, who visited the camp for propaganda work, was run out. A farewell reception to Col. Rice and his officers was given by G. W. Walcott and a luncheon by Mayor Quincy.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Walter C. Hotelling enlisted for one year on June 9, 1898, as a landsman in the Navy, and was honorably discharged as acting seaman the following October, being paid on discharge the sum of \$51.64 in full. The auditor allowed him \$24, being one month's extra pay as for service within the United States. The Controller modifies the action of the Auditor, and allows the claimant two months' extra pay instead of one on the ground that the claimant served on the Kanawaha in Cuban waters.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher, of the Navy, appeals from settlement of the Auditor for the Navy Department, disallowing his claim for mileage for travel in making 298 round trips between Pittsburgh and Munhall, less \$70, the value of transportation tickets furnished him by the Department for said travel. In a decision rendered this week it is held that it is impossible to distinguish this case from the case of Lieut. Fahs. The first order, it says, contained an assignment to duty at Pittsburgh, and by a second and distinct order, in addition to authorizing him to accept commutation tickets, he was directed to assume other duties at Munhall. This latter cannot under the circumstances be construed, says the Controller, as detaching him from duty at Pittsburgh, and being, therefore, on duty at both places at the same time. He was necessarily compelled to travel between the two places, and is entitled to mileage for such travel. The claimant is, therefore, allowed mileage for the 298 trips as per certificate of difference noted.

Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, retired, appeals from settlement of the Auditor for the Navy Department, disallowing his claim for difference between sea pay and shore pay, while in charge of the accounts of certain auxiliary naval vessel, for the reason that he was not ordered to a vessel, and consequently was not entitled to sea pay. The claimant asserted that he was under orders of the commanding officers of each one of the vessels whose accounts he kept; that he was responsible for the stores on all ships and for the issue of small stores and the payment of the men as though he were the pay officer of each vessel, though not attached to any one of them, and that a central place had to be chosen for the performance of this duty, because the Department was unable to furnish a pay officer to each vessel. He contends that under these circumstances he is entitled to sea pay. The Controller, however, holds that as he was not attached to any particular vessel nor required to live and mess on any ship, his case differs from that of Pay Director Stevenson, who was regularly attached to and had the accounts of a vessel for the time he received sea pay. The action of the Auditor is therefore affirmed.

The Controller has addressed a communication to Maj. E. W. Halford, of the Pay Corps, in answer to an inquiry as to whether 1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., is entitled to difference between pay drawn as a 1st Lieutenant and pay as a Captain from May 4, 1898, to Jan. 14, 1899. The Controller holds that the evidence presented does not clearly show that Martin exercised the command of a Captain under proper authority in that it did not show that the Captain of the battery was not present in command for a portion of the period mentioned or that Martin was actually in command of said battery during the entire period for which the higher rate of pay is claimed. The Controller, however, holds that the evidence presented in this case is sufficient to show that during a period, to-wit: from May 4, 1898, to Jan. 13, 1899, Lieut. Martin was serving with troops operating against an enemy, and that he is entitled under Section 7, Act of April 26, 1898, supra, to pay of a Captain during said period.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the Controller holds that the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps is not entitled to use any of the appropriation "hire for quarters" for the hire of quarters for an enlisted man detailed for duty as janitor, but can only hire quarters from this appropriation for the number of enlisted men appropriated for and who may be employed either as clerks or messengers in the offices named in the appropriation act.

Maj. R. Dickens, of the Marine Corps, has asked that he be paid \$47.50 for money spent by him on meals while traveling without troops from Manila to San Francisco on an Army transport. In a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the Controller holds that the Marine Corps is a military body, and occupies a position different from the Army or the Navy, and that officers of the Marine Corps when traveling under the same circumstances and conditions as Army officers "to and from our island possessions," etc., are entitled to whatever the officers of the Army are entitled to under general orders or regulations of the War Department when performing such travel; and that as to such allowances, General Order No. 68, supra, is applicable to the Marine Corps, and that such allowances should be paid out of the appropriation "Pay, Marine Corps—For pay and allowances prescribed by law to officers on the active list."

A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by the Controller of the Treasury responds to certain questions asked by the Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, in which the latter shows that the number of retired officers borne upon the pay rolls of his office is in excess of those mentioned in the act of May 4, 1898, and the act of March 3, 1899, by one Lieutenant Colonel and three Majors, Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee and Maj. J. M. T. Young, E. R. Robinson and Richard Wallace having been retired in accordance with existing law since these acts were passed. The Controller holds that the omission of the provision in the acts making appropriation for the pay of the Marine Corps, allowing the amounts appropriated for the various objects under that general head to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund, renders the decision of May 20, 1897, inapplicable to the present appropriation, that the payment of pay to the retired officers mentioned would be illegal if they are in excess of the number of retired officers of their respective grades for which appropriation is specifically made, and that payment cannot be legally made of any money on account of the objects for which specific appropriation has been made, after the respective amounts so appropriated have been exhausted.

The Controller will shortly render a decision in which he will hold that enlisted men on the retired list of the Army are not entitled to the 20 per cent. increase of pay authorized by law to enlisted men serving in the Spanish war. It is claimed by the retired men that under a strict interpretation of the law they are entitled to the increase, but the Controller will say otherwise, and contends it was manifestly not the purpose of Congress to allow this increase to the retired class.

Our temperance friends who in their war against the canteen can see no good in any kind of liquors, would, if they were in England, receive a great shock from a recent recommendation of the government of India that country-brewed bottled beer and porter should be issued to the sick by officers in charge of station hospitals.

Secretary of State Capote has been urging General Brooke to appoint Cuban representatives to all the European capitals to safeguard Cuban interests.

OUR BLUEJACKETS AS MARKSMEN.

The New York "Sun" has a long article citing various facts showing that there is abundant evidence all along the north and south coast of Cuba to refute the statements of foreign critics of the naval side of our war with Spain that the gun practice of Yankee men-of-warships against land targets was bad. A lighthouse which was shot at from a distance of 3,500 yards was found to have fifty-two holes in it. Six shots were fired by the Oregon at a Spanish flag. The first four flew a little high, the fifth struck the masonry in which the staff was fixed, making a yawning gap in a twenty-foot wall, and the sixth severed the staff about two feet from the base. The flag came down amid deafening cheers from the fleet.

The Spanish officer commanding the Socapa battery said after the surrender: "The shooting of your men was marvelous. It was so accurate and so rapidly delivered that we were never able to work our guns for longer than a few seconds. Two or three shots from us would attract the fire of the vessel which happened to be nearest us, and the hail of shells, large and small, which always followed quickly, smothered our fire. One of our guns was dismounted during the early days of the blockade and buried so deeply under a mass of stone and earth thrown up by the explosion of a big shell that we could not get it in place again. Four or five times after this misfortune the men at the other gun were buried under avalanches of the same kind and two of them were suffocated one day before we could dig them out, the fire being so hot that their comrades could not work. The Oregon and New Orleans were the boats that made it hottest for us." He said that the guns of a single ship were always sufficient, and that when two or more joined in the cannonading he and his men had to retire below the crest of the ridge on the land side and wait until the storm was over.

Perhaps the best bit of gun work of the war was executed by Lieut. Victor Blue of the Suwanee. It was at Aguadores one morning in June. Half a dozen Yankee ships, including the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, had been bombarding the Spanish positions in the hills which fringed the shore, without any other result than to smother the enemy's fire, when the signal "cease firing" fluttered from the New York. The position of one of the Spanish batteries which had been uncommonly active in replying to the Yankee volleys, though without doing any damage, was marked by a red and yellow flag, which could easily be seen in the clear morning atmosphere. The staff from which this flag floated was fixed in a solid pier of masonry, the top of which showed above the redoubt that protected the Spanish guns and gunners. Blue was preparing to take a crack at the flag when the order came. He appealed to Lieut. Comdr. Delehanty, who was in command of the Suwanee, to let him go on and cut the flag down. Delehanty's desire to see the thing done was as keen as Blue's desire to do it. He asked permission of the flagship to go ahead.

"Cease firing," was the peremptory signal repeated from the flagship.

"I guess it's no go," he said to Blue. "The Admiral says we can't do any more shooting."

"But I can cut it in three shots," protested Blue.

Delehanty pursed his lips and squinted wistfully at the flaunting red and yellow bunting. "I hate like the devil to ask again," he said half to himself, "but I'll do it." Back fluttered this signal to the flagship:

"Can you cut the flag down in three shots?"

For several moments there was no reply. The Admiral seemed to be considering the Suwanee's proposition. Every eye from the Suwanee and from the other ships, played. The signal was received with a cheer on the flagship. Finally the Admiral's signal, "All right, if you can cut it down in three shots, go ahead," was displayed. The signal was received with a cheer on the Suwanee which several of the other boats echoed. Then the attention of the fleet became riveted on the Spanish flag. Blue bent over his gun, adjusted the sights, shoved a cartridge into the chamber, and closed the breech. For the fraction of a second he glanced down the barrel. Then there was a sharp report. The far-away flag suddenly twisted itself around the staff. Then it slowly unwound and two yellow pennants fluttered in the brisk east wind. Blue's shot had cut out the red bar in the center which bore the Spanish coat-of-arms.

"A corker, Blue," shouted Delehanty from the bridge. "Try again, but remember that you were a little high that time. Depress your piece a bit."

Blue readjusted his sights, and again his gun spoke. This time a cloud of dust rose from the base of the flag-staff, which leaned over. It was quickly righted by one of the Spanish gunners.

"A bit low and too far to the left that time," said Delehanty, examining the effect of the shot carefully through his glasses. "You knocked off a corner of the pillar the staff is fixed in. Take more time with your next shot. It's the last, you know."

Blue was fully a minute arranging for his next shot. Every man on the Suwanee held his breath, and every eye was fixed intently on the far-away yellow streamers which still fluttered defiantly. Blue fired and down came the staff, cut clean in two at the middle.

Delehanty started to say something commendatory, but his voice was drowned in the deafening yell which arose from the Suwanee's crew. The yell was caught up on the other vessels one by one, the crew of the New York finally joining in the chorus. As the cheering died away the signal, "Well done, Suwanee," fluttered from the Admiral's flagship and the incident was closed. The range at which Blue did this bit of shooting was 2,500 yards.

AUTOMOBILE CANNON CARRIAGE.

The Chicago newspapers report that Maj. R. P. Davidson, of the Northwestern Military Academy, will start for Washington on September 15 "with an automobile cannon carriage carrying a Colt automatic gun." This gun has just been completed by the Duryeas, of Peoria, Ill. It will be propelled by a six horse-power gasoline motor, and its weight is about 1,000 pounds. The cost will be something like \$1,500. It will have three rubber-tired wheels, two behind and one in front, with seats over the rear axle for four gunners, side bars being provided as on a gun caisson, to which the men may cling when the cannon carriage is driven into action. The gun is carried on a triangular frame in front of the seat with a muzzle pointing forward, so that the gunners may operate it with the carriage going thirty miles an hour. The bodywork of this vehicle has already been thoroughly tested, so that neither Maj. Davidson nor the manufacturers have the least doubt that it will make the trip to Washington and draw up before the War Department with a message for Secretary Root in as good condition as it was when the company started. It is said that 2,000 rounds of ammunition will accompany the gun, together with "all of the necessary tools for re-

pairing breakdowns, some duplicate parts where weakness is suspected, and a supply of gasoline sufficient to carry it for several days." In addition, a device will be attached by which the machine may be extricated from ditches and other places insurmountable by means of its own power of propulsion.

There was a dramatic incident at the annual banquet of the Holland Society at the Union League the other night. George Birkhoff, Jr., vice-president of the society and Consul for the Netherlands in Chicago, at the close of the toasts rose and proposed the health of the Queen of Holland. Col. Gardener, Commander of the 30th Inf., U. S. Vols., and the guest of honor of the occasion, was on his feet in an instant, and before a glass had been touched or raised, said: "Pardon me! Let us drink to the health of the President of the United States and Queen Wilhelmina." The proposer of the original toast bowed acknowledgment as a ripple of applause ran round the board, and the assemblage, rising, drank the patriotic toast appropriately, honoring both native and adopted land. The incident is not without significance. Col. Gardener is as good a Hollander as can be found between the seven seas, but he is also an American of a stalwart kind. Under his drill the 30th Regiment has been changed from raw, undisciplined recruits to trained soldiers who even now are prepared to give a good account of themselves in the presence of any foe. On the eve of their departure for the front to maintain American prestige in the Orient, the first thought of Col. Gardener and the brave Illinois and Michigan men whom he commands is their country and the honor of its flag and institutions. No slight was intended by the proposer of the toast to Holland's popular young Queen, but it was fitting in a soldier departing for his post of duty under the American flag to see that no other name took precedence of that of the ruler of the country he serves. The people of Illinois and Michigan will follow with special interest the future of Col. Gardener and the 30th Regiment, confident they will make a record of which not only the States mentioned but the entire country will be proud.—Chicago Daily News, Sept. 2.

PERSONALS.

Capt. A. C. Blunt, 5th U. S. Art., visited friends at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week.

Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. A., retired, has been visiting Switzerland this summer.

Capt. Willoughby Walke, 2d U. S. Art., arrived in New York City this week en route to join his new regiment on promotion from the 7th Art.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., and his command at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., will return to Fort Monroe, Va., early next week.

The garrison of Key West Barracks, Fla., is on its way north for temporary station at Fort Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., until disappearance of yellow fever at Key West.

Mr. George Henry Strong announces the marriage of his daughter Lillian Florence to Lieut. Edward Hale Campbell, U. S. N., Wednesday, August 30, 1899, at Oakland, Cal.

Miss Eleanor Stewart, niece of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., is to be married at Morristown, N. J., Oct. 17, to Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., who distinguished himself at Santiago Harbor.

The wedding of Miss Eleanor Stewart, a niece of Capt. Philip H. Cooper, U. S. N., to Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., will be celebrated at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, October 17.

Capt. J. A. Lundeen and Lieut. H. L. Steele, 7th U. S. Art., with Battery A of the regiment, are now stationed at Fort Greble, Dutch Island, R. I. Heretofore a detachment has garrisoned the post.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, 30th Inf., U. S. V. (Captain, 19th U. S. Inf.), left Fort Sheridan Sept. 6 for San Francisco en route to Manila. The regiment was in fine shape and will give a good account of itself.

The Sovereign Pontiff of Guam, that able officer and genial gentleman, Capt. Richard P. Leary, U. S. N., has issued a proclamation to his liege subjects in which he informs them that he is on deck and ready for business.

Rear Adm. Sampson, Capt. Chadwick of the flagship New York, and Lieut. Comdr. Winslow visited the Naval Veterans' convention at Philadelphia Sept. 7. They were given a great reception, and each one was compelled to speak.

Those who imagine that the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic are becoming infirm and are losing enthusiasm, should have been in Philadelphia this week at the National Encampment. Never in the history of the order has there been such a display of comradeship and enthusiasm.

Herman Berier, of New York City, one of the sculptors employed on the Dewey arch, was stricken with paralysis Sept. 7. Two other sculptors employed on the Dewey arch have died since that work was commenced. The fatality attending the work on the arch is due to the haste in the preparations.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Maj. G. S. Bingham, Waldorf; General O. O. Howard, Lieut. John Howard, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. S. C. Hassard, The Empire; General Geo. D. Ruggles, Manhattan; Maj. J. G. Sanders, Grand Hotel; Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Holland House; Col. M. M. Blunt, Park Avenue; General D. S. Gordon, Hoffman House.

The Kansas City "Times," referring to Lieut. Col. W. S. Scott, 44th Inf. (Captain, 1st U. S. Cav.), says: "He will prove a most efficient right bower for the Colonel of the new regiment (McClernand). He is well known in the West. He served for a number of years at Fort Leavenworth as Lieutenant of 1st Cav. and as secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School. He is undoubtedly at the head of the list of popular officers in the Army and well deserves to be."

Reference has been made to the fact that Capt. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Art., has been appointed Colonel of the 47th Inf., while Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Art., who is two years senior as Captain in the Regular Army to Capt. Howe, has been appointed Major of the 47th. An examination of the record of each officer shows that Capt. Howe was graduated from West Point June 17, 1867, while Capt. Hubbell was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Art., June 18, 1867.

Ensign C. E. Deligeorges, who has been assigned to duty on the flagship New York, is an officer of the Greek Navy. His assignment to an American warship was the result of an admiration felt by the Greek Government for the United States Navy on account of its unsurpassed record in the war with Spain. Since the war between Greece and Turkey, the Greeks have devoted much attention to modern naval methods, and out of this grew the request of the Government at Athens for permission to send an officer of its Navy to observe American naval methods.

Mrs. Edwin White and Miss White are spending September at Richfield Springs.

Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav., has entered upon recruiting duty in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Cuba, is with his family at Governor's Island, N. Y.

Col. Charles G. Bartlett, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday September 7. He was retired May 1, 1896, at his own request.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. P. Carlin, U. S. A., has located at the Grand Hotel, New York City, after a visit to Narragansett Pier, R. I.

Capt. W. R. Steinmetz, U. S. A., reached his 64th birthday September 8, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., Military Attaché at London, England, left there September 4 to attend the German military maneuvers.

General Samuel Ovenshine is a recent arrival in the United States from Manila to seek recuperation, his health being somewhat impaired.

General Caleb H. Carlton, U. S. A., now in Europe, reached his 64th birthday September 1. He was retired June 30, 1897, at his own request.

Mrs. Davis and her three daughters have returned to New York after a pleasant visit to Atlantic City to make preparations to join General Davis.

Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, and who served in the Civil War as Colonel of the 21st Iowa Infantry, died August 31 at Los Angeles, Cal.

Maj. P. W. West, Inspector General, U. S. V., having been ordered to duty in the Philippines, left San Antonio, Tex., September 4 for his new station.

New York and Pennsylvania run very close in the matter of Loyal Legion membership. The former had July 31 last 1,296, and the latter, 1,175.

Charles Custer, a nephew of the late General George A. Custer, U. S. A., was fatally shot, accidentally, at Monroe, Mich., September 2 by a neighbor.

Prince Cantacuzene, of Russia, who is to be married September 25 to Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of General F. D. Grant, has arrived at Newport, R. I.

Col. C. C. Byrne, Chief Surgeon, Department of the East, and family, at Nantucket, Mass., since early in June last, will return to Governors Island next week.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Beacom, 42d Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 6th U. S. Inf.), arrived at Fort Niagara September 5, and assumed command of his regiment now organizing.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. John G. Carlisle spent last week at Nantucket, Mass., where they were the guests of Col. Robert Craig, of the United States Signal Corps.

Col. E. T. C. Richmond, 41st Inf., U. S. V. (Captain 2d U. S. Art.), arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 2, and assumed command of his regiment now in process of organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Todd Carr announce the marriage of their granddaughter, Lullie Carr Holcomb, to Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th Cav., U. S. A., on Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1899, at San Francisco.

General Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and Miss Julia Tompkins, who have been spending the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass., will return to Washington, D. C., about October 1.

Maj. Lewis Balch, Surgeon, U. S. V., is a recent arrival in New York from Matanzas, Cuba. He says there was no yellow fever at Matanzas at the time he left, and there had been but three cases during the summer.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley returned to Washington September 2 from Canton, Ohio. The party was met at the railroad station by Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock, Adj. General Corbin and John Addison Porter, the President's secretary.

Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, 3d U. S. Inf., who has relinquished recently duty in Brooklyn to join his regiment in the Philippines, is the subject of a complimentary article with portrait in the New York "Herald" of September 3. He is a son of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. A.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., and Mrs. Walsh, wife of Maj. R. D. Walsh, 35th Inf., have been visitors in Tacoma, Wash., the past week, guests of Mr. E. M. Purniton and Mrs. Charles O'Neill. Mrs. Taylor leaves Tacoma for Fort McHenry to-day, accompanied by her niece, Miss Maude Purniton, who will be greatly missed in society this winter, especially by the younger set.

The "Guidon," referring to the departure from Fort Riley of Maj. J. L. Powell, Surgeon, U. S. A., for the Philippines, says: "The absence of the Major, Mrs. Powell and their daughter Adele will be a distinct loss to Fort Riley socially. Mrs. Powell and daughter will go to Washington. After a short visit with Mrs. Powell's sister in Birmingham, Ala., Miss Adele will again enter Georgetown Convent."

Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th U. S. Art., and Battery K, of that regiment, Fort Schuyler, took part September 2 in New York City in the annual reunion of the 6th New York Heavy Artillery. After dinner James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, called the gathering to order, and after an address of welcome read telegrams from President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt. Addresses followed by Maj. Franz Sigel, Col. J. A. Goulden, General G. B. Loud, General Morris, General C. H. T. Collis, Capt. Dennerlein and Capt. Bert McMillan of the Cuban campaign.

Maj. George W. Ruthers, U. S. V., who recently relinquished duty at Savannah, and went to Boston, Mass., made many warm friends at his post in the South. In referring to him, the leading paper in Savannah says: "The people of Savannah will part with Maj. Ruthers with regret. They have found him exceedingly courteous and affable and easily approachable upon all matters of business pertaining to his department. He has met many of the citizens of Savannah in a social as well as a business way, and has made many friends here, who will learn of his early departure with regret."

The Omaha "Excelsior," referring to the late Mrs. Dandy, wife of General George B. Dandy, U. S. A., says: "The honorary pallbearers (all of whom and their families were affectionately cherished as friends by the deceased) were: Henry W. Yates, General C. F. Manderson, Judge E. Wakeley, Guy C. Barton, Fred C. Davis, S. D. Barkalow, Hon. C. Cowin and W. A. Redick. Two children survive Mrs. Dandy, Dr. George B. Dandy, Jr., residing in Philadelphia, and Mary Charlotte, the wife of Maj. Jas. T. Dean, U. S. A., Aide to Maj. General Brooke. Mrs. Dean is now in Havana with her husband, but they expect to sail soon for New York, and thence to visit her father in Omaha. Mrs. Anne Eliza Dandy was born at St. Paul, Minn., November 20, 1853, and died August 18, 1899, in Omaha at 7 p. m. She was the daughter of Capt. Robert Field Slaughter."

Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks leave at Watch Hill, R. I.

Acting Boatswain E. V. Sandstrom, U. S. N., is again on duty on the Franklin at Norfolk, Va.

Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th U. S. Inf., is at present on duty at San Juan as Treasurer of Porto Rico.

Mrs. W. C. Wise, wife of Capt. Wise, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a visit to Lee, Mass.

Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Cav., and his Troop G are at present at Albonito, Porto Rico. Lieut. S. G. Jones, Jr., of the troops, is on detached service at San Juan.

Maj. W. S. Edgerly, 7th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York from Hot Springs, Ark., September 6, and reported at Governor's Island. He is temporarily stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Generals Diaz and Moreu, of the Spanish Army, have been absolved by the Council of War of the charges made against them in connection with the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago.

Mrs. Sweet, wife of Maj. Owen Jay Sweet, and daughter, Miss Marie, is spending the summer at 128 Jackson, corner Evans avenue, Pueblo, Col., where they anticipate residing for some time, while the Major is on duty in Manila.

Rear Admiral Kane, well known in America as the Captain of the Callopie, which in 1889 steamed out of Apia in the teeth of the terrible hurricane which destroyed the American squadron, has been retired on his own application.

Maj. F. A. Whitney, 6th U. S. Inf., on recruiting duty in New York City, was an honored guest at the annual reunion Sept. 2 of the survivors of the 6th New York Heavy Art. Battery K, 7th U. S. Art., from Fort Schuyler, was in the procession.

A very handy roster of troops serving in the Department of Porto Rico, Brig. General George W. Davis commanding, has recently been issued. It not only gives the military distributions, but the names of the public officials of the island, duties, etc.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Edward S. Kellogg, U. S. N., to Miss Emily Wendell Taylor, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Miss Taylor is the daughter of Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th U. S. Inf., and a niece of Capt. H. C. Taylor and R. D. Evans, U. S. N.

Capt. George Baker, 43d Inf., U. S. V., was married at Stapleton, Staten Island, September 3, to Miss Madeline Beyer. He served with the 12th New York in Cuba. The marriage was hastened, as Capt. Baker had to leave for Camp Meade, taking his bride with him.

The New York "Herald" of September 5 has a very fair likeness of the gallant Maj. W. A. Kobbé, 3d U. S. Art., who is Colonel of the 35th Inf., U. S. V. We remember to have met Maj. Kobbé many years ago at Fort Hamilton, when he was Adjutant of the 3d Art.

Rear Admiral Hichborn, who has been on leave of absence during August, resumed his duties at the Navy Department this week. Admiral Melville will return next week, and Rear Admirals O'Neill and Bradford are expected to be in Washington about the same time.

General Corbin early this week received a telegram from General Frank announcing his return to Atlanta and his resumption of command of the Department of the Gulf. General Frank is a member of the Ordnance and Fortifications Board, and recently attended a meeting in New York.

Willard's Hotel, which played such an important political part in the historic days between Lincoln's first election and the outbreak of the Civil War, has changed hands. It has been purchased by Morgan Lewis for \$30,000, the title to the real property still being vested in the Willard name.

Maj. Putnam B. Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong, of New York, who was recently appointed Major of the 42d Vol. Inf., has declined the appointment for family reasons, his mother objecting to his longer continuance in a position which takes him from home and subjects him to the risks of war. His mother is in declining health.

The commissioned force at Ponce, Porto Rico, at present consists of Maj. A. L. Myer, 11th Inf., commanding; Lieut. F. Parker, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Emery and W. F. Wilder and Lieuts. George H. Shelton, H. E. Eames, R. E. Longan, E. A. Myer, J. W. Furlow and O. R. Booth, 11th Inf.; Asst. Surg. B. K. Ashford and A. A. Surg. W. R. George.

Capt. John C. Hegarty, 41st Inf., recently appointed from the 9th New York, is at present on recruiting duty for his regiment at 132 Park Row, New York City, and will leave September 12 for Camp Meade, Pa., with a detachment of recruits, some of whom were formerly in the 9th Volunteers. The Captain was a very popular officer in his regiment.

This is the form of invitation for the wedding ceremony of Miss Grant to Prince Cantacuzene: Brig. General and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Julia to Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Count Speransky, on Monday, September 25, 1899, at 12 o'clock, at all Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I.

A Havana press despatch states that "La Protesta," following in the footsteps of the suppressed "Reconcentrado," which it defends, roundly abuses General Ludlow in a recent issue. It speaks slightly of a reception given by General and Mrs. Ludlow Sept. 4. If it persists in this kind of journalism, it will have no political influence, even if allowed to continue.

In the Register of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for 1899, now being distributed, a handsome royal octavo volume of 616 pages, bound in the colors of the society, blue, buff and white, are portraits of Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the society; Franklin Murphy, President General, and nearly a score of views of historical places in this State.

Col. and Mrs. Hartuff and their daughters, Miss Florence and Mabel, have just arrived in New York from the White Mountains, Saratoga and West Point. Miss Florence will remain in Brooklyn and complete a special course of study in 1900. Miss Mabel will return to Smith College and graduate in 1900, and Col. Hartuff, with his wife, will soon return to his station, Chicago, Ill.

The Army and Navy circles are well represented at Notre Dame College, near Baltimore. Among the students are the daughters of Capt. Sumner Pettit, U. S. A.; the daughters of Dr. F. J. Ives, U. S. A., who is now stationed at Havana; Miss Leslie Sherman, daughter of Lieut. Francis Sherman, U. S. A.; Miss Caroline Marmon, daughter of Dr. R. A. Marmon, U. S. N.; Miss Tolsi Townsley, daughter of Lieut. R. H. Townsley, U. S. N.; the Misses Byrnes, daughters of Col. Charles Byrnes; Miss Partello, daughter of Capt. J. W. Partello, U. S. A.; the Misses Van Deusen, daughters of Capt. J. W. Van Deusen, U. S. A.; the Misses Wilson, Miss Farnance, daughter of the late Capt. Farnance; Miss Helen Burr, sister of Lieut. Frank Burr, U. S. A.; the Misses Sheridan, nieces of General Phil Sheridan.

Maj. Clifford S. Walton, U. S. A., has returned to his home, 1731 P street, N. W., Washington, D. C., from Havana.

Ex-Senator Charles Gibson, of Maryland, is visiting his brother, General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John C. Gresham, wife of Capt. Gresham, 7th Cav., is at the Hotel Stratford, 14th street and Sheridan avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Thomas Knox, U. S. A., and Mrs. Knox are at 1214 18th street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Knox has been at Cape May during the summer.

Mrs. Poe, widow of the late General O. M. Poe, U. S. A., has been traveling in the Engadine, Switzerland, this summer with her daughter, Miss Betty.

Admiral Howison and the officers of the United States cruisers Chicago and Montgomery paid a visit to President Campos Salles at Rio Janeiro Aug. 29.

Mrs. Mable Otis Booth, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting relatives in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Booth is the daughter of General Harrison Gray Otis, U. S. A.

General Charles P. Eagan, U. S. A., lately in Honolulu, was in New York City this week and called upon former Secretary of War Alger, who was also in New York.

Lieut. George Vidmer, 10th Cav., and Mrs. Vidmer have left Mobile, Ala., for Governors Island, N. Y. Mrs. Vidmer is the daughter of the late General Mizner.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Southerland, of the Dolphin, with her two young daughters, is staying for a few weeks at the Hawthorne Inn, Gloucester, Mass.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Capt. Wren, 17th Inf., is at 38 West Lafayette street, Grand Rapids, Mich., where she and her daughter Mary will probably be for the coming winter.

The families of the Cabinet are still scattered, and will not be in Washington, D. C., before some time in October, and Secretary and Mrs. Gage will go to Chicago early in September.

Mrs. Turtle, widow of the late Maj. Thomas Turtle, C. E., U. S. A., has been visiting in New York this week with her two daughters. Her son is now in his first year as a cadet at the Military Academy.

Mrs. J. W. Van Deusen has spent the summer at Willets Point, N. Y. About the middle of the month she will go to Baltimore, for the purpose of placing her two little daughters in school at Notre Dame College.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Burke, 11th U. S. Inf., now senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, after serving a year in Porto Rico, is on a leave for three months, and is at present located at 18 West 103d street, New York City.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carol Mercer, U. S. A., is visiting friends at New London, Conn., and will return to her country home, near Frederick, Md., where she will remain a short time before joining Maj. Mercer in California.

Miss Mary Heinzelman, daughter of the late General Heinzelman, U. S. A., has been in Washington, D. C., visiting Mrs. Coolidge, on L street, N. W., and will return to Atlantic City, N. J., where she has passed most of the summer.

Mrs. Garlington, wife of Col. E. A. Garlington, U. S. A., has given up her home in 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and will go to Europe during the Colonel's absence in the Philippines. She may pass most of the time in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mrs. J. W. Partello, wife of Capt. J. W. Partello, U. S. A., was in Baltimore for a few days last week, where she placed her daughter Florence in Notre Dame College. She is now on her way to California to visit her daughter, the wife of Lieut. J. Madden, U. S. A.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Sept. 5: Maj. C. H. Whipple, U. S. A.; Maj. P. Reade, U. S. A.; Col. C. D. Viele, U. S. A.; Col. H. O. Williams, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. J. Lang, U. S. N.; Dr. D. J. Johnson, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet H. M. Gleason.

The Governor-General's Foot Guard of Ottawa, Canada, arrived at Albany, N. Y., September 4, for a two days' visit as guests of the 10th Battalion, and were suitably entertained. They were escorted to Washington Park, and there went through the ceremony of the trooping of colors. The visitors also inspected Watervliet arsenal, and were entertained at Lagoon Island.

Mrs. E. H. Gheen was called from Swampscott suddenly last week by the news of the death of her father, Delos A. Montfort, a prominent banker of St. Paul. Mr. Montfort's death occurred at Atlantic City, where with his wife he was passing the summer. Mrs. Gheen returned to St. Paul with her mother. On account of the official presentation of the silver service to the Marietta by the people of Ohio, Capt. Gheen was unable to remain with his wife in St. Paul for more than a short time.

Asst. Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose was married September 5 at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Miss Elizabeth Selden Jasper, daughter of Comdr. Robert Jasper, U. S. Navy. The bridal party consisted of the maid of honor, Miss Lucia B. Brady; the bridesmaids, Miss Belknap, Miss Terry and Miss Perkins, and Misses Helen and Katie Du Bose as flower girls; the best man, Asst. Naval Constr. Powell, and the ushers, Ensign N. H. Jones and P. A. Paymr. Robert Schenck, U. S. N.

The dog watch of naval veterans at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the night of Sept. 6, was a success. Rear Adm. J. F. R. Foss presided. In a box were Admiral Sampson, Capt. Chadwick and Lieut. Comdr. Winslow. On the platform were the Captains of the other vessels of the squadron, and many distinguished guests. Mayor Ashbridge delivered the address of welcome. Addresses were also made by Rear Adm. Brown, Capt. Sigbee, Rear Adm. Melville and Capt. Henry Taylor.

Early in August the country house Miramas, of Comdr. W. H. Jaques, U. S. N., retired, at Little Boars Head, N. H., was entered and a quantity of valuable silver stolen. A thorough search was made, but at first without success. Many of the stolen articles were bedrooms and of great value. Last week, to the joy of all concerned, the stolen articles, complete and intact, were found in a Boston pawnshop. Capt. Jaques has but recently purchased this country place, it being sold at auction in July. It was a part of the estate of Mrs. Hale, the mother of Mrs. Jaques, and of the wife of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire.

Among those who are to take part in the theatricals gotten up by the Earl of Yarmouth, which are to be given at the Newport Casino next week for the benefit of a local charity, are the daughters of two Naval officers. One of them is Miss Ethel Sigbee, and the other Miss Little, whose father, a retired naval officer, is a resident of Newport. Miss Sigbee is to be "Martha," the Creatures of Impulse, and Miss Little is to amuse society by the singing of some character songs, in which rôle she is said to be most fetching. Miss Sigbee is to make her bow at this time on the amateur stage, but her friends are confident of her success.

RECORDS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Samuel S. O'Connor, appointed Captain, is an officer who has had a valuable experience, having served with the British Army in India and also in the Soudan, and wears medals for this service. He enlisted, Sept. 9, 1880, in the 8th Regt. of English Infantry. March 22, 1885, he was transferred to the 47th Regt., and assigned to the Brigade Staff. He resigned from the English service April 26, 1888, and Aug. 17, 1891, enlisted in Co. 1, 22d Regt., N. G. N. Y. He was made Corporal March 16, 1892; 1st Lieutenant in Co. A, 9th Regt., Oct. 12, 1893, and was chosen Captain of the same company Oct. 2, 1895. May 17, 1898, he was commissioned Captain in the 9th Regt., N. Y. Vols., and was mustered out of service Nov. 15, 1898. The Captain's company for years has been the largest, best drilled and the best in marksmanship of any in his regiment.

Frank Keck, appointed Captain, began military service as a private in Co. D, 7th Regt., in 1881. In July, 1888, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in Co. C of the 71st Regt., and a year later was transferred to Co. K of the same regiment. He was advanced to the 1st Lieutenant of the company in October, 1890, and was commissioned Captain Dec. 9, 1892. On May 10, 1898, he was mustered into the United States service as Captain, and on May 31 was commissioned Major, a post which he held until the regiment was mustered out, in November of last year. After the muster-out Major Keck assumed the rank of Captain, which he had held before the regiment went into the United States service. Some time ago he was a candidate for the post of Junior Major of the regiment, but only received one vote, and was defeated by Capt. W. G. Bates, whereupon he resigned. Capt. Keck while serving in Cuba was one of the officers who stepped out when called for by Col. Reade U. S. A., to get the men of the regiment together and take them up the hill at San Juan to act as a reserve to the regular forces. He with several other officers was brevetted for that service.

Albert H. Eber, 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg., 30th Inf., graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine in 1897; was house physician to Children's Free and Harper Hospitals of Detroit, 1897-1898; Hospital Steward, 35th Mich. Vol. Inf., July 5, 1898, and later Assistant Surgeon of same regiment. Appointed Assistant Surgeon 30th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899.

S. R. Langworthy, Captain, 35th Inf., was born in New York City in 1850, and is a lawyer and civil engineer by profession. He was elected 2d Lieutenant, Co. C, 9th Inf., N. G. California, Jan. 3, 1890; re-elected in 1892; elected 1st Lieutenant in 1894; appointed 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 7th Inf., N. G. California in 1896; elected Captain of Co. C, 7th Inf., N. G. California, 1896; served as such in late war; mustered out Dec. 5, 1898; appointed Captain, 35th Inf., U. S. V., July 11, 1899.

Terence E. Murphy, 1st Lieutenant, 46th Inf., has been connected with the New Jersey National Guard for years and served as Captain of Co. B of the old 2d Regt. His father was a Captain in Co. E, 71st New York Regt., in the Civil War, and two of his uncles also served in this war, one of them, Terence E. Murphy, having been killed in battle at B. -scoe.

Gilmore G. Scranton, Captain, 30th Inf., is a native of Michigan. Was a 2d Lieutenant 34th Mich. Inf., May 23, 1899, to Aug. 2, 1899. He served in the Santiago campaign, taking part in the battle of San Juan, Santiago de Cuba. Served as Captain 35th Mich. Inf., Aug. 2, 1898, to March 31, 1899.

Julian L. Davis, 2d Lieutenant, 36th Inf., is a native of Arkansas. Born at Dardanelle, Yell County, Aug. 21, 1871. Enlisted in the 2d Arkansas Regt. of U. S. Vols. Promoted Corporal, Sergeant, Color Sergeant and 1st Sergeant, Co. A, that regiment. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, Co. B, 2d Arkansas, by Gov. Jones, Jan. 4, 1899. Mustered out at Anniston, Ala., Feb. 25, 1899. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 34th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899.

S. Coleman, 1st Lieutenant, 34th Inf., was born and educated in Virginia. Was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Troop E, Rough Riders. Served as Chief Q. M. and C. S. 2d Brigade, Cavalry Division, in Cuba, and promoted to 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Q. M. and C. S., and was mustered out as such at Montauk, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1898.

L. S. Chappelle, 2d Lieutenant, 35th Inf., was born in Farmers City, Aug. 12, 1870. He enlisted in the National Guard of California in 1889. Was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in August, 1890; Captain in July, 1891, and resigned in 1893 to take position as military instructor, Whittier State School, Whittier, Cal. Was appointed 1st Lieutenant, 7th California, U. S. V. Inf., May 9, 1898. Acted as Regimental Commissary during most of the time the regiment was in the service. Was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 35th U. S. V. Inf., July 17, 1899.

Christopher J. Rollis, Captain, 34th Inf., was born in Norway in 1860. Was Captain of Co. B, 4th Wis. Vol. Inf., and spent the winter at Camp Shipp (Anniston), Ala. Mustered out Feb. 28, 1899.

John McBride, 1st Lieutenant, 30th Inf. was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 19, 1860, and educated in the public schools and high school of Detroit. He joined Detroit Cadets March, 1886, and served with the National Guard of Michigan Oct. 26, 1891, with Co. H, 4th Inf., in all the grades up to and including 1st Sergeant of the company. Was commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. H, 4th Inf., Michigan N. G., May 5, 1896, and served as 2d Lieutenant during Spanish war in Co. L, 32d Michigan Vol. Inf.

William A. Paul, Captain, 29th Inf., was born in Auburn, Me., June 1, 1860, and had nearly twelve years service in the National Guard of that State, being at different periods Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain of Co. B, 2d Inf., Maine N. G. Was mustered into U. S. Volunteer service May 17, 1898, as 1st Lieutenant, Battery A, 1st Maine Vol. Heavy Art., which, with 201 names on its muster-out rolls, lost but one man by death—typhoid fever—during a period of nearly one year's service. Was mustered out March 31, 1899. Capt. Paul has had experience in rifle shooting and has been a prize winner, and has also had charge of rifle teams.

John Bigelow, Jr., Captain 10th Cav., who received and declined the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel, is a native of New York and a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1877. He served several years with his regiment on the Western frontier; was assistant professor of French at the Military Academy, and assistant instructor of tactics; on duty in the A. G. O. and as professor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He commanded his company during the war with Spain, and was wounded in action at San Juan, Cuba; was Collector of Customs in Cuba in February, 1899, and is now with his regiment in Cuba. He is the author of several military works. Capt. Bigelow and Capt. Frank Michler, of General Miles's staff, having declined the appointment, Capt. William S. Scott, 1st U. S. Cav., has been finally selected. Lieut. Col. S. Scott is a gallant Texan who was graduated from West Point in 1880, and promoted to the 1st U. S. Cav. He has seen plenty of active service at home and abroad, has had much experience with Indian tribes, served as Captain and Major in the Adjutant General's Department during the Spanish-American War and is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Walter K. Whately, 1st Lieutenant, 29th Inf., was born Aug. 24, 1868, at Americus, Ga., and was educated at Bellwin High School, Va., and Mercer University and University of Georgia. He served as Captain and Commissary 2d Georgia Vol. Inf. for five years on staff of Col. C. M. Wiley. During the Spanish-American War he entered 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. (Regiment Immunes), June 14, 1898, as Captain, July 4, (1898 date of commission); promoted to Major, same regiment, March 17, 1899; mustered out May 2, 1899. Served in Cuba Aug. 17, 1898, to March 30, 1899. Re-entered service as 1st Lieutenant 29th Inf., U. S. V. Appointed July 12, 1899, Acting Regimental Quartermaster from July 15, to present date. Appointed Regimental Commissary July 30, 1899.

H. J. McKenney, appointed 2d Lieutenant, 33d Inf., was born in Washington, D. C. He entered the Columbian College with the class of 1900 and later removed to Frederick, Md., where he studied law. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he enlisted in one of the companies of the Signal Corps organized in Washington, and was among the first to land at Ponce, and throughout the campaign conducted himself with conspicuous coolness and courage. At the battle of Abonita Pass, Lieut. McKenney came within an ace of losing his life. A shrapnel shell struck a telephone he held in his hand while receiving a message, and another shot tore up the earth at McKenney's feet. During the last encampment of the District Guard at Leesburg, Va., Lieut. McKenney was attached to the Signal Company, and performed valuable services for the brigade.

C. H. Errington, 2d Lieutenant, 30th Inf., was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 22, 1868. He served four years in Michigan National Guard (3d Regiment), five years in 1st Inf., Illinois National Guard. Was commissioned 1st Lieutenant 1st Inf., Illinois National Guard, June 1897. He served through the Cuban campaign as 1st Lieutenant 1st Inf., Illinois Vols. Appointed 2d Lieutenant, 30th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899.

Holmes Conrad, Jr., 2d Lieutenant, 28th Infantry, was born in Winchester, Va., June 14, 1876, and educated in the schools and colleges of his native State, and went to Asheville, N. C., to practice law. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he entered the 2d Regiment of North Carolina Vols. as a 2d Lieutenant, and served in that capacity until mustered out of service. He was born at Winchester, Va., June 14, 1876.

John W. C. Abbott, 2d Lieutenant, 30th Infantry, was born Dec. 25, 1864, at Irvington, Douglas Co., Neb. Was telegraph operator and railroad clerk and agent for six years. Studied law and practiced from 1887 to 1898 at Fremont, Neb. Enlisted second call last year, 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 3d Nebraska Volunteers. Promoted 2d Lieutenant same company, Oct. 12, 1898, on death of Lieut. Thompson. Performed duties of regimental commissary for three months, and was Acting Commissary, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 7th A. C., for about a month while in Cuba.

B. K. Osaman, 2d Lieutenant, 35th Inf., served in Troop D, 6th Cav., from 1893 to 1898; participated in battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 2 and 3, engagement 10th and 11th; was Acting Regimental Sergeant Major in Cuba, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Dec. 12, 1898, to July 6, 1899, Post Quartermaster Sergeant July 7, 1899; commission of 2d Lieutenant, 35th Inf., accepted July 20, 1899, at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

A. M. Elmore, Jr., 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., served five years in the ranks of the Alabama National Guard as private, Corporal and Sergeant. For two years he served in National Guard as 2d Lieutenant. From May 1, 1898, to Oct. 31, 1898, was 1st Lieutenant, 2d Alabama Vol. Inf. From Nov. 1, 1898, to March 20, 1899, he was 2d Lieutenant 3d Alabama Vol. Inf. Appointed 2d Lieutenant 29th Vol. Inf., July 15, 1899.

David A. Snyder, 2d Lieutenant, 31st Inf., enlisted in general service at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1891; discharged Co. B, 18th Inf., Jan. 26, 1895, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Enlisted March 27, 1895, in Co. B, 18th Inf., and discharged from same March 26, 1898. Enlisted in 1st Regiment, Ohio Inf., U. S. V., May 6, 1898, as musician; made Sergeant Major and discharged 1st Sergeant, Co. M, Oct. 27, 1898. His service in 18th Inf. was as private and musician.

John J. Miller, 2d Lieutenant, 29th Inf., first became identified with military in the State Volunteers of Georgia as a private in the Clinch Rifles. He later joined the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, remaining with it four and a half years. During this time he was of the crack drill squad of the Oglethorpes, contesting with leading teams in the South. In 1892 he won the company medal for the best drilled man. On the second call for volunteers in the Spanish-American War he enlisted as a private in Co. I, 3d Georgia Vols., and was appointed 2d Sergeant and later 1st Sergeant. Upon the arrival of the regiment in Cuba he was promoted 2d Lieutenant of Co. K.

George C. Shaw, 2d Lieutenant, 27th Infantry, was born in Pontiac, Mich., March 6, 1866; enlisted in District of Columbia National Guard Nov. 17, 1890; Corporal Sergeant and 1st Sergeant Co. A, Engineer Corps, D. C. N. G.; 1st Lieutenant, Inspector of Rifle Practice, 5th Battalion, D. C. N. G., June 9, 1894, to Nov. 30, 1897; Captain, Inspector Rifle Practice, 2d Regiment, D. C. N. G., Dec. 1, 1897; 1st Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, 1st Regiment, D. C. V., May 16 to Nov. 20, 1898 (Spanish-American war); enlisted 27th Infantry, U. S. V., July 12, 1899. Appointed 2d Lieutenant 27th Infantry, U. S. V., July 10, 1899.

John Oliver, 2d Lieutenant, 27th Inf., was a Corporal, Co. I, 7th Cav., June 30, 1871; Sergeant, Co. I, 7th Cav., June 25, 1872; Corporal, Co. A, 1st Cav., June 1, 1874; Sergeant, Co. A, Sept. 1, 1874; Corporal, Co. M, 3d Cav., Oct. 10, 1879; Sergeant, Co. M, 3d Cav., Jan. 1, 1881; Corporal, Troop M, 6th Cav., July 24, 1884; 1st Sergeant, Troop M, 6th Cav., March 1, 1885; Regimental Commissary Sergeant, 6th Cav., March 10, 1889. Discharged June 3, 1890. Retired June 26, 1890. Commissioned July 5, 1899, 2d Lieutenant, 27th Inf.

George Michael Holley, 2d Lieutenant, 29th Infantry, was born at Lawrenceville, Ala., April 14, 1876, and resided when appointed to the military service at Fort Gaines, Ga. Educated at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (A. and M. College), Auburn, Ala. Military instruction received at the above-mentioned institution under 1st Lieut. John H. Willa, 22d U. S. Inf., and Capt. Magnus O. Hollis, 4th U. S. Inf., Commandant. Graduated from said institution June, 1897, as one of the three most distinguished students in military science and tactics. Post-Graduate student and instructor in mathematics in same institution, '97-'98. He enlisted as second class private, 3d U. S. Vols., July 25, 1899, appointed Sergeant and 1st Sergeant Aug. 8, commissioned 2d Lieutenant same regiment to date from Oct. 22. Served with regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.; Camp Farnace, Macon, Ga.; served with 3d Battalion of regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, from Dec. 22, 1899, to April 14, 1899; regiment mustered out May 17, at Fort McPherson, Ga. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, 29th Infantry, U. S. V., to date from July 5, 1899.

C. R. Elliott, 2d Lieutenant, 35th Inf., was born in Morgan County, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1872. After finishing school was instructor of athletics for two years before entering the Army. Enlisted June 20, 1894, in the 3d U. S. Cav., Troop F, Capt. Dodd, served through Chicago strike in 1894, was made a Corporal Nov. 10, 1894, Sergeant Aug. 8, 1895. Discharged Sept. 19, 1897, as a Sergeant. Re-enlisted Nov. 23, 1897, in Troop H, 3d Cav., made a Corporal the first week and discharged as such June 5, 1898, at Tampa, to accept commission in 15th Minnesota Vol. Inf., which he retained until mustered out with regiment March 27, 1899. Was Regimental Ordnance Officer and Battalion Adjutant until Nov. 3, 1898, when he was detailed to Hedges' 2d Army Corps as Assistant Adjutant Quartermaster, commanding Hedges' detachment on General S. B. M. Young's staff, where he remained until mustered out. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant in 35th Inf., U. S. V., July 5, 1899. Joined regiment July 27, at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and assigned to Spokane to open a recruiting office. He was appointed a 2d Lieutenant in Regular Army Feb. 1, 1899, but was not ordered before a Board until he became over a month within his 27 years, and was disqualified at Fort Monroe, April 8, for being a month and a half over age.

James A. Sillman, 2d Lieutenant 26th Infantry, enlisted as private in Co. F, 13th Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Feb. 28, 1879; warranted Corporal March 11, 1881; Sergeant, July 7, 1881; 1st Sergeant, Nov. 8, 1882; Cadet U. S. M. A., West Point, September, 1883; discharged (failed in mathematics), January, 1884; commissioned 1st Lieutenant Co. F, 13th Regiment Infantry, N. G. N. Y., March 11, 1884; enlisted as private Co. D, 4th Infantry, M. N. G., 1889; elected Captain (Independent) Engineer Co., Detroit Light Infantry, 1890; commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and A. I. G., 1st Brigade, M. N. G., and detailed in charge of rifle practice, May 27, 1891; retired with Staff of Brigade Commander, 1893; commissioned Captain and A. I. G. on Gov. Rich's Staff, M. N. G., July 31, 1893; mustered out (new law reducing Staff), Jan. 1, 1895; commissioned Major and A. I. G., 1st Brigade, M. N. G., Jan. 3, 1895, and served successively on Staffs of Generals Hawley and Lyons; discharged (removal from State), Aug. 3, 1897; enlisted in Astor Battery, U. S. A., and warranted Sergeant, May 30, 1898; wounded in engagement against Manila, Aug. 13, 1898, and sent to United States for convalescence, arriving at San Francisco Oct. 22, 1898. At own request temporarily attached to Battery I, 3d Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for instruction in sea coast artillery; returned to Astor Battery Jan. 13, 1899; mustered out Feb. 2, 1899; recommended for medal of honor for gallantry in engagement against Manila Aug. 13, 1898; commissioned 2d Lieutenant 26th Infantry, U. S. V., July 5, 1899; organized in 1888 St. John's Cadets of Detroit, Mich., which company went into service as Co. M, 33d Michigan Volunteers. When in Michigan had charge of rifle practice of the State (no department of rifle practice in Michigan, so was detailed to act in capacity of Inspector General of small arms). In civil life he was superintendent of hospitals. The last position he held was Assistant Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, East 70th street, New York City. He was born in New York City, May 3, 1862.

Harry J. O'Brien, 2d Lieutenant 37th Inf., was born in St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., and lived in Rochelle, Ill., at time of appointment. He served nine months in the 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry under Capt. Bennett.

Godfrey R. Fowler, Captain 33d Regiment, was born at Palestine, Tex., and is a graduate of the American Mechanical College of Texas, class of 1894, and of the University of Texas, class of 1897. Member of Governor's Guard of Austin, Tex., 1894 and 1896. Regimental Adjutant, 2d Inf., Texas Volunteer Guards, 1896 to 1898. Was candidate for Legislature 1898, but withdrew when call was made for Volunteers. Appointed 1st Lieutenant and 2d Quartermaster 2d Texas, U. S. Vol. Inf., when regiment was called out, and afterwards elected Captain in same regiment before muster in. Mustered out November 9, 1898.

Robert W. Collins, 2d Lieutenant 35th Inf., won a scholarship to the South Carolina Military Academy, and attended this school from October, 1895, until May, 1898. Was at the head of the class of 1899 and 1st Sergeant in the Corps of Cadets when discharged to assist in raising the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the 3d on July 21, 1898. Served with the regiment in Cuba from August 18, 1898, to March 27, 1899. Was on special duty from the time the regiment reached Cuba until mustered out, on May 2, 1899, at Macon, Ga., except while in command of Co. F, from November, 1898, to February, 1899. Raised the American flag over the City Hall of Manzanillo when the Spaniards marched out on October 10, 1898. Enlisted in the 19th Inf. on May 18, 1899, and joined the regiment on the 12th of June, and was assigned to Co. L. Was appointed Battalion Sergeant Major July 9, 1899. Was discharged from the 19th Inf. July 25, 1899, while on his way to the Philippines with the 19th Inf.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

A. G. O., SEPT. 5, 1899.

The Secretary of War directs that the 33d Regiment Infantry, U. S. V., be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, and proceed, fully armed and equipped, to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation at that point for the Philippine Islands.

G. O. 10, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 18, 1899.

Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., is announced as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Texas.

G. O. 11, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 24, 1899.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., A. D. C., is announced as Signal Officer, Department of Texas, relieving Maj. Parker W. West, 1. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 13, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 30, 1899.

So much of G. O. 6, c. s., D. T., as relieves Maj. Charles L. Heilmann, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, Department of Texas, from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is revoked.

G. O. 127, DEPT. PORTO RICO, AUG. 23, 1899.

The District of Mayaguez is established to include the municipalities of Aguadilla, Aguada, Lares, Rincon, Moca, San Sebastian, Isabela, Anasco, Las Marias, Mayaguez, Maricao, San German, Sabana Grande, Cabo-Rojó and Lajas and the posts of Aguadilla and Lares. The commanding officers of these posts will receive and execute the orders of the commanding officer of the District of Mayaguez. Lieut. Col. C. C. Carr, 5th U. S. Cav., is assigned to command of the District of Mayaguez and will send detachments of troops to such points in his district as he may consider necessary, and may change the stations of detachments already located when the interest of good administration requires it. By command of Brigadier General Davis:

W. F. HALL, A. G.

CIRCULAR 2, DEPT. MO., SEPT. 1, 1899.

Publishes general regulations as to the subsisting of recruits while en route from recruiting stations in this Department to destination.

CIRCULAR 17, DEPT. CAL., AUG. 26, 1899.

Calls the attention of regimental and post commanders to the requirements of G. O. 148, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., and directs that the names of all legally qualified enlisted men who desire to appear before the board of officers for examination for appointment as 2d Lieutenants in the Army, be at once reported to Department headquarters.

G. O. 160 H. Q. A., A. G. O., AUG. 31, 1899.

I. Announces that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is designated a depository of the War Department for the Philippine Islands.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 124 of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

124. A reward of \$30 will be paid to any civil officer having authority for the apprehension and delivery to the proper military authorities at a military station (or at some convenient point as near thereto as may be agreed upon) of any deserter from the military service, except such as can claim exemption from trial under the statute of limitations, and such officer will also be reimbursed for actual cost of tickets over the shortest usually traveled route for himself and from such station or point and for the deserter to such station or point not to exceed \$20. The reward and actual cost of tickets will be paid by the Quartermaster's Department, and will be in full satisfaction of all expenses for arresting, keeping, and delivering the deserter. The payment will be reported to the commander of the company or detachment to which the deserter belongs.

G. O. 162, H. Q. A., A. G. O., SEPT. 1, 1899.

I. Announces that Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, is authorized to recruit and organize two regiments of Infantry Volunteers and one regiment of Cavalry Volunteers, to be designated the 36th and 37th Regiments of Infantry, U. S. V., and the 11th Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. V.

II. Describes lands situated on Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia, acquired by the United States as a part of the military reservation at that place.

CIRCULAR 36, DIV. OF CUBA, AUG. 30, 1899.

Publishes a letter to Major General Brooke, Governor General of Cuba, from J. F. Buckner, Jr., Supt. Louisville Board of Trade, dated Aug. 23, 1899, which says: "I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Board of Trade, held Aug. 16, 1899, a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking you and the officers under your command for the able, intelligent and effective sanitary work done in Cuba whereby the health of the island has been preserved, and the spread of contagious diseases to the United States prevented. I am directed to assure you of the high appreciation which the business people of this city and State have for your very valuable services."

NO. 152, DIVISION OF CUBA, AUG. 30, 1899.

The Military Governor of Cuba directs the promulgation of the following proclamation of the President of the United States:

Executive Mansion, August 17, 1899.

To the People of Cuba.
 The disorganized condition of your island resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States have made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government. As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors. It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you aid the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Brig. Gen., Chief of Staff.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

So much of pars. 10 and 11, S. O. 192, W. D., Aug. 17, 1899, as directs Major John J. Pershing, A. G. O., U. S. V., to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and thence to Manila, Philippine Islands, is revoked, and he is authorized to proceed at his own expense to Suez, Egypt, from which point he will take passage on the hospital ship Missouri for Manila. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Harrington K. West, C. S., is extended ten days. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. Surg. Andy Hall, U. S. A., to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Aug. 28.)

A. Surg. Robert E. Williams, U. S. A., to Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

A. Surg. John J. Gilhuley, Jr., U. S. A., to report for duty as transport surgeon on board the Warren. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

A. Surg. Donald Maclean, Jr., to Honolulu, H. I., for duty with the battalion of the 6th Artillery. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

A. Surg. J. Samuel White, U. S. A., to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

A. Surg. H. M. McConathy to Adjuntas for duty in con-

nection with the sick and injured civilians in that region. (D. P. R., Aug. 19.)

Maj. Philip F. Harvey, Surg., and 1st Lieut. Clarence B. Milford, Asst. Surg., are detailed as members of the examining board at San Francisco, Cal., vice Maj. Edward B. Mosley, Surg., and Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., relieved. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

A. Surg. John Sturgeon Hill, to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

Act. Hosp. Steward Walter C. C. Jennings will be sent to Fort Strong, Long Island Head, Mass., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

Leave for seven days to take effect from Aug. 30, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. S. M. Waterhouse, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, for temporary duty. (D. E., Sept. 5.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 14, 1899, is granted Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg. (D. E., Sept. 5.)

Hosp. Steward W. A. Musgrave, H. C., and detachment, will proceed to San Francisco en route to Manila. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 2.)

Act. Hosp. Steward T. H. Diederich will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 31.)

Act. Hosp. Steward H. Curtis will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 3.)

A. A. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins, to report for duty with Siege Battery K, 5th Artillery, en route from Fort Hamilton to Montauk Point, Long Island. (D. E., Sept. 5.)

Hosp. Steward Milton T. Esterly, H. C., U. S. A., to report for temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (D. Cal., Aug. 24.)

A. A. Surg. W. S. H. Matthews, Brigade Surgeon; A. A. Surg. G. L. Pray and W. R. Washburn and Hosp. Steward M. T. Esterly, to duty on transport Warren during voyage to Philippines, and upon arrival in Manila will report to the Commanding General for instructions. (D. Cal., Aug. 28.)

A. A. Surg. W. R. Van Tuyl, U. S. A., to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Aug. 28.)

A. Surg. R. M. Bonar, U. S. A., to duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (D. Cal., Aug. 28.)

Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

1st Lieut. George L. Hicks, Asst. Surg., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 7, 1899, to the 38th Infantry, U. S. V. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Or, U. S. A., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., to accompany 47th Infantry to Manila. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

A. Surg. D. J. Johnson, U. S. A., to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Capt. Surg. Aubrey F. Higgins, U. S. A., to Governors Island, New York, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Hosp. Steward Oscar Gabsch will be sent to the Army Medical Museum and Library, Washington, D. C. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Leave for four days is granted Maj. L. W. Crampton, Surg. (Fort McHenry, Aug. 28.)

Leave for seven days is granted A. A. Surg. D. M. Roberts. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 1.)

Act. Hosp. Steward B. F. Mason will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C. (Fort Hunt, Sept. 4.)

Act. Hosp. Steward M. J. Toney and Pvt. W. Lush, H. C., will accompany Siege Battery K, 5th Artillery, on its practice march to Montauk Point. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 4.)

A. A. Surg. Percy N. Barnesby, U. S. A., to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (D. T., Aug. 28.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Christopher C. Collins, Asst. Surg., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles Whitesman, to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of Examining Board convened at Washington Barracks, vice Major William F. Lippitt, Jr., Surgeon, relieved. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

Acting Hospital Steward Calvin J. Boal, to Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

Hospital Steward William A. Musgrave, Acting Hospital Steward Angus McLeod, William Mulford and Charles W. Haus, and eighty privates of the Hospital Corps, to San Francisco for transportation on hospital relief ship Relief to the Philippines. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

A. A. Surg. Marlon G. Fulcher, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

A. Surg. John B. Darling, U. S. A., to Fort Snelling, Minn., for temporary duty. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

Acting Hospital Steward Herbert Curtis, to Washington Barracks. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

The leave granted Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, is extended ten days. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

Major Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, from duty at Fort Logan, Col., Oct. 1, 1899, to his home to await retirement. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

A. Surg. John W. Thomas, to Key West Barracks. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

Major Franklin A. Meacham, Surgeon, U. S. V., to New York City, for further orders. (D. Cuba, Aug. 24.)

A. Surg. E. W. Fowler, U. S. A., to U. S. Military Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Aug. 24.)

A. A. Surg. Hugh L. Taylor, Donald P. McCord, William E. de Salazar and James A. Alexander, to New York City, N. Y. (D. Cuba, Aug. 29.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. G. W. Fishback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to San Francisco, for duty. (D. E., Sept. 2.)

Maj. George R. Pickett, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to San Francisco, for temporary duty. (D. E., Sept. 6.)

Maj. George W. Fishback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

Maj. George E. Pickett, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Aug. 29.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1st Lieut. William B. Ladue, and 2d Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, C. E., are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M., at Willels Point. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordinance Sergt. John Gorham, will be sent to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. William Mitchell, U. S. V., Signal Corps, to Angel Island, Cal., Sept. 30. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Pvt. Louis H. Leaf, Troop H, 1st Cav., Fort Meade, S. D., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant, 43d Infantry, U. S. V., will be discharged the service of the United States, Aug. 29, 1899. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, 1st Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. Mo., Aug. 28.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. John B. Christian, promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d Cav., vice Hartwick, resigned, to date from Aug. 31, 1899, is assigned to the 9th Cav. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

1st Lieut. F. J. Koester, Squadron Adjt., 3d Cav., is detailed recruiting officer. (Fort Myer, Sept. 2.)

The funeral of Esborn C. Franz, late private, Troop G, 3d Cav., took place at Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 6, with military honors.

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., having been commissioned Colonel of the 46th U. S. V., will proceed to New York City. (D. P. R., Aug. 19.)

Leave for one month to return to the United States is granted 2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th U. S. Cav., who will turn over the command of Troop F, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th U. S. Cav., who will in ad-

dition to his other duties, take command of that Troop until another officer is available to relieve him. (D. P. R., Aug. 19.)

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

1st Lieut. Elwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., to Governors Island, N. Y. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th U. S. Cav., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. A. B. Wells, 9th Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz., to apply for an extension of two months. (D. Colo., Aug. 28.)

2d Lieut. Erubian H. Rubottom, 9th Cav., to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (D. Colo., Aug. 24.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Capt. Willoughby Walke (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 7th U. S. Artillery), to the 2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, to date from Aug. 24, 1899, vice Eastman, deceased. He will proceed to Governors Island, New York City. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL JACOB B. RAWLES.

1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 3d Art., to Fresno, Cal., to purchase cavalry horses, and to other points in that vicinity. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for twenty-five days, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Hase, 4th Art. (D. E., Sept. 2.)

2d Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., is detailed post treasurer. (Fort Terry, Sept. 1.)

The annual target practice of Batteries A and K, 4th Artillery, will commence Sept. 6. (Fort Hunt, Va., Sept. 3.)

Sergt. J. Welby, M., 4th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Strong, Sept. 1.)

Sergt. E. A. Johnson, Battery H, 4th Art., is detailed Police Sergeant. (Fort Mott, Sept. 5.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN L. RODGERS.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, Sept. 1.)

Corp. J. P. Diehl, N, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. J. R. Douglas, 5th Art., will take temporary charge of the Post Exchange. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 1.)

Corp. William Marshall, O, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Siege Battery K, 5th Art., will start Sept. 5, on a practice march to Montauk Point, L. I. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 2.)

Corp. A. N. Hicks, F, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

The sick leave granted Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

The leave granted A. A. Surg. John Ryan Devereux is extended seven days. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

Capt. W. P. Newcomb, 5th Art., is assigned to command of detachment of Battery K. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 6.)

2d Lieut. J. R. Procter, Jr., 5th Art., will join his battery at Montauk Point. (Fort Hamilton, Sept. 5.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

The ordinary leave granted 1st Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th Art., is changed to an extension for one month on account of sickness. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

1st Lieut. J. F. Brady, 7th Art., is assigned to temporary duty with Battery I. (Fort Adams, Sept. 4.)

1st Lieut. James F. Brady (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 7th Artillery), to the 7th U. S. Artillery, Battery H, to date from Aug. 28, 1899, vice Walke, promoted. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

2d Lieut. P. R. Ward, 7th Art., is appointed Adjutant and Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, Aug. 28.)

Sergt. John H. Krone, Battery L, 7th Art., tried at Fort Slocum, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was acquitted.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Harry L. Steele, 7th Art. (D. E., Sept. 2.)

Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 1.)

Battery A, 7th Art., will take station at Fort Greble. (Fort Adams, Sept. 5.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. William J. Turner, 2d Inf., to Lexington, Ky., and relieve Maj. Carroll H. Potter, 14th Inf., from recruiting duty at that place. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

2d Lieut. Charles C. Todd, 3d Inf., to General Hospital, at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (D. Cal., Aug. 25.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., will proceed to comply with the requirements of par. 40, S. O. 197, W. D., Aug. 23, 1899. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

1st Sergt. Dick Carter, Co. F, 6th U. S. Inf., now in hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Fort Bayard. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Sergt. J. P. Huff, I, 7th Inf., is detailed overseer. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 1.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. F. W. Hershler, 7th Inf. (Fort Niagara, Aug. 26.)

2d Lieut. F. W. Hershler, 7th Inf., is appointed Recruiting and Exchange Officer. (Fort Niagara, Sept. 6.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EZRA P. EWERS.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Sick leave for one month, to return to U. S. and apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt., 11th U. S. Inf. (D. P. R., Aug. 19.)

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., to report before Examining Board at San Juan, P. R., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (D. P. R., Aug. 19.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CHAMBERS McKIBBIN.

with recruits awaiting transportation to the Philippines (D. Cal., Aug. 24.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN W. FRENC

Maj. John A. Baldwin, 22d Inf., is announced as Provost Marshal of the city of San Fernando, (2d Div., 8th Corps, July 27.)

Maj. John A. Baldwin, 22d Inf., is assigned to command of the 2d Battalion, 22d U. S. Inf., at San Fernando, P. I. (2d Div., 8th Corps, July 26.)

The sick leave granted Capt. William H. Keil, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENS

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN

2d Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (D. Colo., Aug. 24.)

27TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES M. BELL

1st Lieut. William J. Sewell, Jr., 27th Inf., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

28TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM E. BIRKMEYER

Pvt. George W. Earl, Jr., 28th Inf., U. S. V., Camp Meade, Pa., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant, 46th Inf., U. S. V., will be discharged the service of U. S., to date Aug. 28, 1899. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

1st Lieut. Bradley J. Wooten, 28th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, to Camp Meade, Pa., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

29TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD E. HARDIN

The 1st Battalion of the 29th Inf., U. S. V., consisting of Cos. A, B, C and D, under command of Maj. David B. Case, 29th Inf., will proceed to the target range at Waco, Ga., for practice, and return to Fort McPherson, Ga. (D. G., Sept. 5.)

2d Lieut. Albert J. Dillon, 29th Inf., U. S. V., to report before Examining Board to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., for examination as to his fitness for the service. (D. G., Aug. 30.)

Capt. Cleveland Wilcox and 2d Lieut. Albert J. Dillon, 29th Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga., reporting to Maj. John H. Calef, 1st U. S. Art., president of the Examining Board. (D. G., Sept. 5.)

30TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CORNELIUS GARDNER

1st Lieut. Albert C. McMillan, 30th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John N. Wright, 30th Inf., is extended for such period as may be necessary to enable him to take an examination with a view to his appointment in the Marine Corps. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

The 30th Regt. of Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed by rail on Sept. 6 to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation at that point for the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

31ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES S. PETTIT

2d Lieut. James A. Simpson, 31st Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to accompany recruits to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

33D INFANTRY—COLONEL LUTHER R. HARE

Capt. John F. Green, 33d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

2d Lieut. Earle Edmundson, 33d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

34TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LYMAN W. V. KENNON

The 34th Inf., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Colorado and will proceed, by rail, to San Francisco, Cal. (D. Colo., Aug. 23.)

35TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM A. KOBBE

1st Lieut. Francis H. Cameron, 35th Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from July 5, 1899, to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

36TH INFANTRY—COLONEL J. FRANKLIN BELL

Capt. Ewing E. Booth, 36th Inf., U. S. V., to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with recruits for the 36th Inf., U. S. V. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

37TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT B. WALLACE

2d Lieut. Robert M. Shearer, 37th Inf., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to duty with recruits en route to the Philippine Islands, where, upon his arrival, he will join his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

39TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT L. BULLARD

Capt. Noel Gaines, 39th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to assist in the organization of a battalion of his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

The following named officers of the 39th Inf. are relieved from recruiting duty at the places indicated and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for duty, for the purpose of organizing a battalion of that regiment from among the recruits now at that place: Capt. Frank S. Long, Des Moines, Iowa; George M. Green, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mack Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Frank Maloney, Knoxville, Tenn.; Perrin L. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.; Alexander B. Cox, St. Paul, Minn., and Robert S. Welsh, Detroit, Mich. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

40TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD A. GODWIN

Capt. Luther S. Kelly and 2d Lieut. Edmund T. Paterson, 40th Inf., will report at Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

The following named officers of the 40th Inf. are relieved from recruiting duty at the places indicated and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal.: Capt. Walter B. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.; James J. Mayes, St. Louis, Mo.; James C. France, Des Moines, Iowa; Charles M. Wing, Little Rock, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, Birmingham, Ala.; Henry P. Fletcher, Harrisburg, Pa.; 2d Lieut. John M. Kelson, Jr., Little Rock, Ark.; Joseph C. Richter, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

1st Lieut. Thomas Ryan, 40th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, to Fort Riley, Kan. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

41ST INFANTRY—COLONEL E. T. C. RICHMOND

Capt. P. P. Siverter, 41st Inf., U. S. V., is detailed Post Adjutant. (Camp Meade, Sept. 3.)

Col. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, 41st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

Capt. Thomas R. Marshall, Asst. Surg., 41st Inf., to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

1st Lieut. Lewis T. Boleau, 41st Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

2d Lieut. Consuelo A. Seane, 41st Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

42D INFANTRY—COLONEL J. MILTON THOMPSON

Capt. George De G. Catlin, 42d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

1st Lieut. Philip Powers, 42d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for duty. (W. D., Sept. 6.)

43D INFANTRY—COLONEL ARTHUR MURRAY

Maj. John C. Gilmore, Jr., 43d Inf., U. S. V., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

2d Lieut. John H. Evans, 43d Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

44TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD J. McCLEARN

1st Lieut. Michael H. Barry, 44th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

2d Lieut. Richard H. Sutherland, 44th Inf., recently ap-

pointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

45TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOSEPH H. DORST

1st Lieut. James D. Watson, 45th Inf., recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, to Fort Snelling, Minn. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

47TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WALTER HOWE

1st Lieut. H. H. Pitcairn, 47th Inf., will proceed to Williamsport, Pa., and other places for recruiting duty. (Camp Meade, Sept. 6.)

COURTS MARTIAL

Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg., is detailed member and 1st Lieut. Arthur A. Conklin, 7th Art., is relieved as member and detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, vice 1st Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th Art., relieved as J. A. of Court. (D. H., Sept. 1.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 5. Detail: Col. John L. Rodgers, Capt. Luigi Loma, Samuel E. Allen, Q. M., Warren P. Newcomb, Thomas Ridgway, Asst. 2d Lieut. Marcus S. Spinks, Joseph B. Douglas, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art.; J. A. (D. H., Sept. 1.)

A G. C. M. at San Juan, P. R., Aug. 24, 1899. Detail: Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th Art., Insp. of Art.; Capt. Anthony W. Vogdes, 5th Art.; James E. Macklin, 11th Inf.; Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf.; Zebulon B. Vance, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, 11th Inf.; Christian Briand, Porto Rico Battalion, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art.; J. A. (D. P. R., Aug. 22.)

A G. C. M. at Honolulu, H. I., Aug. 15. Detail: Capt. Adam Slaker, Frederick March, 1st Lieut. John K. Greer, D. W. Ketcham, 2d Lieut. Wright Smith, J. F. Howell, G. R. Hancock, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. C. Stuart Patterson, J. A. (D. Cal., Aug. 23.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary and M. F. Harmon, Lieut. W. B. Carr and W. S. Volkmar. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 1.)

A G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Aug. 29, 1899. Detail: Maj. Walter C. Short, 35th Inf.; Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, 35th Inf.; Capt. Charles J. Roberts, 35th Inf.; Capt. Austin P. Prescott, 35th Inf.; Capt. Albert J. Brance, 35th Inf.; Capt. Eugene P. Crowne, 35th Inf.; Capt. Edward W. Robinson, 35th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Jack E. Harding, 35th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. McCarthy, 35th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin Kossman, 35th Inf.; J. A. (D. Col., Aug. 26.)

ARMY BOARDS

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of persons for appointment of 2d Lieutenant in the Army. Detail: Maj. Charles Richard, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Richard B. Padlock, 6th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th U. S. Cav.; Alford Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav.; A. A. Surg. William J. Boyd, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 6th U. S. Cav., Recorder. (W. D., Aug. 31.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at San Juan for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Maj. Chas. L. Davis, 11th Inf., Collector of Porto Rico; Maj. Seldon A. Day, 5th Art., Insp. of Art. of the Department; Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th Inf., treasurer of Porto Rico; Capt. G. M. Wells, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, 11th Inf., Recorder. (D. P. R., Aug. 15.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 15, 1899, for the examination of enlisted men as desirous to compete for commissions in the U. S. Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. George H. Rodney, 4th Art.; Maj. Joseph B. Girard, Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Charles E. Woodruff, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Ramsey D. Potts, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Francis C. Marsalis, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., Recorder. (D. M., Aug. 28.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Du Pont, Del., to examine and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Jonas J. Rackley, Battery C, 4th Art., for appointment as Electrician Sergeant. Detail: Maj. E. Van A. Andrews, 2d Lieut. James R. Mitchell and John C. Goodfellow, 4th Art. (D. E., Sept. 5.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION

The respective post commanders will direct the following soldiers to report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, N. Y., Sept. 15, for examination for commission: Corp. William H. Noble, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers; Corp. Fletcher G. Markland, Battery D, 4th Art.; 1st Sergt. Hugh K. Taylor, Battery O, 4th Art.; Sergt. Otto Herdick, Battery C, 5th Art.; Sergt. Andrew C. Wright, Battery C, 5th Art.; Sergt. Jess M. Cullison, Battery C, 5th Art.; Sergt. Haywood Robbins, Battery L, 5th Art.; Sergt. Everett Wilson, Battery A, 7th Art., and Pvt. Adrian V. L. de Beaumont, Co. C, 7th Inf. (D. E., Sept. 5.)

COLLEGE DUTY

The following named officers are detailed as professors of military science and tactics at the institutions of learning designated after their respective names: Maj. William A. Thompson, U. S. A., Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.; Capt. Dillard H. Clark, U. S. A., University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Curtis, U. S. A., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Warren R. Danton, U. S. A., Kemper School, Boonville, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Samuel McCleure, U. S. A., University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

TRANSFERS

The following transfers are made: Lieut. Col. James Parker, 42d Inf., to the 45th Inf.; Lieut. Col. John H. Beacom, 45th Inf., to the 42d Inf. (W. D., Sept. 1.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS

The following named officers, recently appointed, to rank from the dates designated after their respective names, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified: 2d Lieut. Leslie A. I. Chapman, July 3, 1899, to the 1st U. S. Cav.; he will report at Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty. 2d Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, July 1, 1899, to the 9th U. S. Inf.; he will report at San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty and then to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where on his arrival he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. Dupont B. Lyon, July 1, 1899, to the 16th Inf.; he will report first at San Antonio, Texas, and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, July 1, 1899, to the 4th U. S. Inf.; he will report at San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty, and then to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. Richmond Smith, July 1, 1899, to the 12th U. S. Inf.; he will report at Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, and then to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. William Stanley Sinclair, July 1, 1899, to the 14th Inf. He will report at San Antonio, Texas, for temporary duty, and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. Eli L. Admire, July 1, 1899, to the 22d Inf.; he will report at Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, and then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., Aug. 1, 1899, to the 13th Inf.; he will report at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for temporary duty and on the completion thereof will be sent with troops en route to the Philippines, where he will join his regiment. 2d Lieut. Robert C. Humber, Aug. 1, 1899, to the 10th U. S. Inf.; he will report at Governors Island, New York City, for temporary duty, and then join his regiment. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

RECRUITING DUTY

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will report in person at the recruiting stations designated:

38th Inf., Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. William J. Valden, Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Henry V. Stevens, Chattanooga, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Louis D. Howard, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Fred A. Thompson, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Robert F. Woods, Raleigh, N. C.; 2d Lieut. Samuel G. Shurtle, Harrisburg, Pa., and 2d Lieut. Frederick C. Husman, St. Louis, Mo.

39th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Crook, Neb.—Capt. Thomas Hardeman, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Mack Richardson, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Ellis Cromwell, Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Albert J. Merklin, St. Louis, Mo., and 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Cobb, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.

40th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.—Capt. James J. Mayes, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lieut. James M. Wheeler, Buffalo, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Cullen C. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala., and 1st Lieut. William E. Utterback, Little Rock, Ark.

41st Inf., Headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.—Capt. John C. Hegarty, New York City; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Cumings, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Arthur B. Christy, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Ernest A. Greenough, Albany, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Syracuse, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Henry T. Mitchell, New York City, and 2d Lieut. Frank W. Glover, Birmingham, Ala.

42d Inf., Headquarters, Fort Niagara, N. Y.—Capt. Frank Keck, New York City; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Rosessing, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1st Lieut. William R. Mollard, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. James H. Little, New York City; 2d Lieut. Louis P. Weber, New York City; 2d Lieut. Horace Webster, Rochester, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, Buffalo, N. Y., and 2d Lieut. James E. Abbott, Baltimore, Md.

43d Inf., Headquarters, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Capt. Michael J. Sellman, New York City; Capt. James M. Shalenger, Cleveland, Ohio; 1st Lieut. William S. Conrow, New York City; 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Sweeney, Providence, R. I., and 2d Lieut. Charles F. Andrews, Baltimore, Md.

44th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capt. Frank R. Curtis, New York City; Capt. Samuel C. Samuels, Birmingham, Ala.; Capt. Orlando F. Guthrie, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, New York City; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Going, Birmingham, Ala.; 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Levens, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Ralph Ingalls, Kansas City, Mo., and 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Young, Baltimore, Md.

45th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.—2d Lieut. Michael J. Mender, Rochester, N. Y.

46th Inf., Headquarters, South Framingham, Mass.—Capt. Lewis Patstone, Providence, R. I., and 1st Lieut. James B. Webb, Buffalo, N. Y.

47th Inf., Headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.; 2d Lieut. Harvey Garrison, New York City. (W. D., Sept. 2.)

The following officers, recently appointed, with rank from Aug. 17, 1899, will report in person at the recruiting stations designated for temporary duty, to assist in recruiting:

38th Inf., Headquarters, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. John E. Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. David F. Allen, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. John W. Moore, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. Nell P. Pavey, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Amel R. Kelly, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. William G. Donno, Des Moines, Iowa; 2d Lieut. Daniel R. Johnson, Raleigh, N. C., and 2d Lieut. Elsha G. Abbott, Dallas, Texas.

39th Inf., U. S. V., Headquarters, Fort Crook, Neb.—Capt. Joseph B. Caughey, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. William F. Ranke, Toledo, Ohio; Capt. Edward A. Kregor, Des Moines, Iowa; Capt. Augustus F. W. Macmanus, Dallas, Texas; Capt. Wallace C. Taylor, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Frederick Boyer, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Hiram C. Baker, Dallas, Texas; 2d Lieut. Edward H. White, Chicago, Ill., and 2d Lieut. John H. Vickers, Jr., Dallas, Texas.

40th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kan.—Capt. William McK. Lambdin, Dallas, Texas; Capt. Thomas L. McGirr, Springfield, Ill.; Capt. Charles E. Marple, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Eugene E. Barton, St. Louis, Mo.; 1st Lieut. John Crotty, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. Quincy E. McDowell, Evansville, Ind., and 2d Lieut. William C. Fitzpatrick, Dallas, Texas.

41st Inf., Headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.—Capt. James Clark, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Charles W. Jackson, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. Clarence A. McIntosh, Springfield, Ill., and 1st Lieut. John S. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.

42d Inf., Headquarters, Fort Niagara, New York—Capt. James E. Hill, Springfield, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, Norfolk, Va., and 1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, Chicago, Ill.

43d Inf., Headquarters, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.—Capt. William R. Beavers, Raleigh, N. C.; Capt. William B. Preston, Richmond, Va.; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, New York City; 1st Lieut. Edward O. Power, New York City; 1st Lieut. Delbert R. Jones, New Haven, Conn., and 1st Lieut. Robert Le Mesurier, Richmond, Va.

44th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.—Capt. James L. Malley, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. James L. Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind.; Capt. Edward A. Stuart, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. Alfred V. Brown, Asheville, N. C.; 1st Lieut. Marion C. Rayson, Dallas, Texas; 1st Lieut. Orville R. Perry, Des Moines, Iowa; 2d Lieut. Benjamin R. Hall, Chicago, Ill., and 2d Lieut. William E. Parsons, Toledo, Ohio.

45th Inf., Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.—Capt. Benjamin F. Patrick, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Orison P. Lee, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Alfred L. Castle, Springfield, Ill.; 1st Lieut. David I. McCormick, Indianapolis, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Des Moines, Iowa, and 2d Lieut. Edgar W. Mumford, Chicago, Ill.

46th Inf., Headquarters, South Framingham, Mass.—Capt. Samuel S. O'Connor, New York City; Capt. Thomas I. Malr, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Howard L. Beck, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. John G. Constable, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Sheen, Norfolk, Va.; 1st Lieut. Philip K. Sweet, New York City, and 2d Lieut. Theodore Greener, New Haven, Conn.

47th Inf., Headquarters, Camp Meade, Pa.—Capt. Lester H. Simons, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. Samuel S. Houston, Springfield, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Jesse S. Garwood, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Riggs, Baltimore, Md.; 1st Lieut. John W. Gulick, Raleigh, N. C., and 2d Lieut. Allan L. Briggs, Philadelphia, Pa. (W. D., Sept. 5.)

DIVISION OF CUBA

The following is a list of the officers on duty at Headquarters Division of Cuba, and of the Military Governor of Cuba, Havana, as shown by the records of August 19, 1899: Military Governor, Major General John H. Brooke, U. S. A., commanding Division of Cuba. Aides-de-Camp, Capt. James T. Dean, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 10th Inf., Chief of Staff, Brig. General Adna H. Chaffee, U. S. V. Asst. Adjutant General, Lieut. Col. William M. Richards, U. S. A. U. S. V.; Asst. Adjutant General, Maj. Frederick A. Ryan, U. S. A. U. S. V.; Asst. Adjutant General, Maj. R. H. Roife, U. S. A. U. S. V.; Chief Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.; Assistants, Maj. Chancery B. Baker, Q. M. U. S. V., Depot Q. M.; Maj. William J. White, Q. M. U. S. V., Charge of Clothing Depot; Maj. Noble H. Creager, Q. M. U. S. V., construction work at Finar del Rio; Capt. James R. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., Charge of Mail, Railroad and Pier at Triscornia; Capt. J. Y. Mason Blunt, A. Q. M. U. S. V., Q. M. at Mt. Hospital No. 1; Capt. W. Weigel, 11th Inf., assistant in the office of the Chief Q. M. Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Maj. Abiel L. Smith, Q. M. U. S. A.; Assistant, Capt. Peter C. Deming, Commissary, U. S. V., Depot Commissary, Chief Surgeon, Maj. Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Assistant, Maj. Damaso T. Laine, Surgeon, U. S. V., Attending Surgeon, Chief Paymaster, Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A.; Assistants, Maj. J. B. Houston, Maj. T. P. Varney, Maj. J. B. Lynch and Maj. J. W. Dawes, Additional Paymasters, U. S. V.; Judge Advocate, Maj. Edgar S. Dudley, J. A. U. S. V.; Ordnance Officer, Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D. U. S. A.; Signal Officer, Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Signal Corps, U. S. A.; Assistants, Capt. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. V.; Lieut. W. M. Talbot, Signal Corps, U. S. V., Chief of Customs Service, Maj. Tasker H. Bliss, Commissary, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Maj. Eugene F. Ladd, Q. M. U. S. V., Captain of the Port, Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young, U. S. N., Special Duty, Capt. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Mathew C. Butler, Jr., A. A. Q. Attached, Capt. Fred M. Page, Porto Rican Battalion of Infantry, Military Hospital No. 1, Maj. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surgeon, U. S. A., Commanding; Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N. (retired); Maj. Franklin A. Meacham, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. Rafael Echeverria, Surgeon, U. S. V.; Maj. M. C. Wyeth, Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. O. R. Darnall, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; A. A. Surgs. F. H. Sparrenberger, H. B. Wilkinson, R. P. Ames, D. B. Wells, J. P. Kelly and J. Farrot.

(Continued on page 42.)

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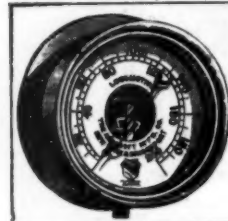
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The "North American Review" for September presents a list of topics of wide and far-reaching interest. Archibald Little, in reply to Vladimir Holmstrom's recent article on Russia, takes practically the same ground as our editorial at the time that co-operation with Russia, instead of with England as our natural political ally, is an absurdity. The most pregnant article in the number is undoubtedly the "Vindication of the Boers" by a "Diplomat," who, arguing from the view point of eminent domain, contends that the Boers have as much right as any other nation to limit or prohibit enfranchisement of aliens. An anonymous Filipino contributes a defence of Aguinaldo made up of the usual claims of the Oriental, and wisely silent as to where Aguinaldo gets his authority and whom he represents.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

We regret that Francis Butler Loomis, in dealing with
"The Foreign Service of the United States," did not,
while pleading for better pay for certain Consuls, throw
out the wise hint that the country can well get along
without the Consuls' meddling in affairs of state, such
as we have heard about in connection with the Filipino
war.

Another symptom of the Cromwellian revival
is found in the appearance from the press of Har-
per Bros. of "Cromwell's Own," a romance by Arthur
Patterson. The author endeavors, but not always with
success, to give his story the flavor of the time by
using the language of the period. For instance, we note
at page 3, in close juxtaposition, the antiquated excla-
mation of "Gadzooks!" and the up-to-date fin-de-siècle
use of "this much." The Cromwellian period, covering
as it did the breaking away from the dark ideals of the

middle ages and the awakening of men's minds to new
views of politics and religion, presents phases of charac-
ter difficult to grasp and analyze unless the author keeps
clearly before him the transition stage through which
the people were passing, and which is a sufficient expla-
nation of many things that would otherwise seem inex-
plicable contradictions. In this respect the author has
not made a complete success. He devotes too much
space to explaining or palliating certain inconsistencies
of human nature which ought to be understood by the
average reader if the social and political conditions were
clearly presented.

THE FLEXION STYLE OF MARCHING.

A correspondent asks us to throw some light on the
meaning of "flexion marching," a term employed in a
recent issue of our paper. This phrase is used to de-
fine a style of marching lately introduced into the French
Army, for which extraordinary results are claimed. The
purpose of the new method is to secure a maximum of
speed with a minimum of expenditure of physical energy.
The old style of marching, "head erect, chest out, stom-
ach in," etc., is condemned as unscientific. On the flexion
system, as tested in France, an average of 5½ miles an
hour has been obtained with little or no training, and it
is stated that "with thoroughly trained men in light
marching order, an average speed of 4½ miles an hour
may be counted on for several consecutive hours, on
any ground and across all obstacles."

The flexion march is really a run, and somewhat re-
sembles marching "at the double." The trunk of the
body is inclined well forward, which necessitates the
prompt advance of the leg to keep it from falling, while,
with a bent knee, the whole foot falling flat on the
ground, as the advanced foot of the fencer, produces less
shock and jar. Among some tests made of the new style
was the experience of two officers, two Sergeants, and
thirty rank and file of the 116th Regiment of the French
Army, who were put under training at Nantes. It is re-
ported that "after three months' instruction, they
marched, in the presence of General Fay, carrying their
rifles, bayonets, one hundred rounds of ammunition, per
man, and food for one meal, along a hilly road, a distance
of 12½ miles in an hour and forty-six minutes, which is
at the rate of rather over 7 miles an hour. Not one
man fell out by the way. After a rest of two hours,
they returned in three hours and five minutes, including
two halts of ten minutes each, which gives an average
speed of over 4½ miles an hour. Two days afterwards
these same men, in the presence of General Colonieu, in
heavy marching order, covered a distance of 6½ miles
across fields on hilly ground in an hour and twenty min-
utes, which works out at about 5½ miles an hour. At
the end of their march they were at once told off to tar-
get practice, when their shooting proved superior to that
of the best company of marksmen in the regiment; this
was done to determine whether the exertions of their
rapid march had injured their capabilities as riflemen."

The style is so new that there is no text-book on the
market as yet, but several French writers give the fol-
lowing general idea of the body movements: The knees
must be always bent; the feet lifted no higher than
necessary to clear the inequalities of the ground; the
advancing foot must be placed flat on the ground, the
step being made neither by the toe nor by the heel. The
footfall should be noiseless, and the steps at first short
and frequent. The body must lean well forward, the
back must be straight and the head erect, the chest open
and shoulders low. It is recommended that, when at
drill, a short stick be held with both hands in front of
the chest. The lessons should not be more frequent than
two or three times a week. A table is given of the dis-
tance to be traversed in each of the thirty-six lessons,
beginning with 3,000 yards and going up to 12,000; also
showing how in the early lessons ten minutes is allowed
for the first kilometer, nine and a half for the second,
and seven and three-quarters for the third; these times
steadily diminish with each lesson, as the pace increases,
until finally the first kilometer, or five-eighths of a mile,
is traveled in seven and three-quarter minutes, the sec-
ond in six and a quarter, and the third in five and three-
quarters. Now, one kilometer in five and three-quarter
minutes is a good six and a half miles an hour. A course
of three months' "flexion" drill is necessary for thorough
training.

Photographs of men thus marching have been made
and show that the body is more inclined forward in the
flexion march than in the ordinary march; the leg taking
the ground is more bent at the thigh; the leg leaving the
ground is more inclined. It follows, therefore, that the
jar to the body by the leg taking the ground will be less,
as it is transmitted by a more bent lever, while the
greater inclination of the other leg is more favorable to
propulsion. Owing to the knees being always bent, the
head is nearer the ground, and the man appears to be
smaller. Photography also shows that in flexion march-
ing the vertical oscillations of the various parts of the
body are smaller than in ordinary marching, and the less
these oscillations are, the less must be the fatigue in-
curred, the less must be the force expended. The total
of the vertical oscillations of the body in ordinary march-
ing is about 74 yards per kilometer, while in flexion
marching it is but 34½ less than half; in flexion march-
ing, therefore, there is an economy of work done, besides
diminution of the jar at each step; and, further, owing
to the greater inclination of the body, the action of each
step has a greater propelling power. Experiments with
a dynamometer have confirmed this view, and proved
that the man who practices flexion marching presses at
no time so heavily on the ground as he who marches in
the ordinary way; his muscular efforts are, therefore,
chiefly applied to propulsion.

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THE CARTER CASE AGAIN.

Capt. Richard Henry Savage, 27th U. S. Vol. Inf., in a letter to the New York "Times," proposes to transfer the case of Capt. Carter from the War Department, where it belongs, to "the forum of a public press," where no such thing is known as sworn testimony. Capt. Savage makes various statements as to what the public believe concerning Capt. Carter, but he omits to state what the Army believes, which is this: 1st—That the proceedings against Capt. Carter originated with his own corps and were based upon an investigation by members of that corps, who certainly meet Capt. Savage's requirement of men "specially skilled in technical engineering," if not his further requirement that they should understand "high monetary economics" and "law." Is it the intention to claim that no officer of the Army should ever be brought to trial upon charges involving technical matters until a court can be organized of men, each of whom is a thorough master of the various technical subjects involved in the inquiry, as well as of law? No system of jurisprudence, or of Army administration of justice, provides for such impossible courts. To insist upon them is in effect to prohibit the trial of a large class of offences. It is the lawyers and the expert witnesses who furnish the necessary information on technical points.

It is impossible to show that Capt. Carter did not have a fair trial, and the failure of the attempts to prove that there were any serious defects in the proceedings of the court martial is indicated by this effort to settle the matter by newspaper clamor, after it has been passed upon by the War Department and the President, following a thorough review of the case by the Attorney General and Judge Edmunds. It is obvious that if the reports of the law advisers of the President had been favorable to the accused, there would have been no appeal to "the forum of a free press."

Our readers know that we have always shown a friendly disposition toward Capt. Carter. We have been slow to believe that an officer of his record could so far depart from the path of rectitude as to properly subject himself to the punishment imposed upon him by an impartial and able court composed of his brother officers. We are not yet prepared to express a final opinion upon his case, having been waiting to learn the results of the review to which it has been subjected since it passed into the hands of the President. We are very clearly of the opinion, however, that the officers of the Engineer Corps who investigated his transactions, in advance of his trial, and the court martial, who devoted so many days to a patient and exhaustive inquiry into them, with the help of expert witnesses and able advocates conducting the prosecution and defence, are quite as competent to judge of the matter as even Capt. Richard Henry Savage, varied as his accomplishments are. Perhaps we may be permitted to suggest to the Captain the obvious impropriety of a military officer calling in question the action of the properly constituted tribunals for the trial of military offences by partisan appeals to the newspapers.

One thing is certain, and that is that this matter should be settled without further delay. The hesitation of the President in reaching a conclusion is an injury to the Service, and can be of no benefit to Capt. Carter. If he has been able to make a good case for a review of the action of the court martial. It does not seem to us that his friends are doing his cause any good. Their arguments are too much after the order of the protest of the criminal who objected to being convicted upon the testimony of two spalpeens who saw him do it when he could bring a hundred witnesses to testify that they did not see him. No citation of opinions of men having only a superficial knowledge of the case can have any weight against the deliberate judgment of the court martial, of the Board of Engineers who conducted the preliminary investigation, and those of Judge Edmunds and the Attorney General, whatever they may prove to be.

Can there be anything more unbecoming and absurd than the demand of Capt. Savage that all American readers should have a fair synopsis of the whole case (from the records), and that the brief of Wayne MacVeagh should be circulated?

Is it thus that justice is to be administered in the Army; by a show of hands by a body of civilians utterly incapable of forming an intelligent opinion if they had the whole case before them? It caps the climax to object to the decision of the court martial because its members lacked technical and legal knowledge, and then propose to refer the case for final adjudication to a street mob. This is carrying the maxim, "Vox populi vox dei" to the nth. degree of absurdity.

No merely technical defence will avail Capt. Carter before the court of honor, whose judgment he should, as an officer, most fear, and the attempt of his attorneys to discredit every one who does not accept their view of the case gives a painful impression. The conclusions of the court cannot be whistled down the winds by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, or set aside by certificates from men who have only a superficial knowledge of the case. The Army know the men who composed the Carter court, and know that they were without prejudice or bias. They can also estimate at their just value the eloquence and legal learning which are in the market for sale to the highest bidder. Here are the men who composed the court: Ellwell S. Otis, Jacob S. Kline, Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E.; Henry C. Hasbrouck, William S. Stanton, C. E.; Charles A. Woodruff, John L. Tiernon, William S. Patten, Daniel M. Taylor, Samuel M. Mills, Charles G. Penney, Theodore F. Forbes, Richard P. Strong.

What Mr. MacVeagh says is not only an impeachment of these men, but of the whole system of trial by jury. Nothing so nearly approaches the original idea of a trial by a jury of the vicinage as a court martial, composed of men who have the means of weighing character, as well as testimony, which comes of the knowledge of the parties in interest. The office of the court martial was to consider all the testimony in the case, without prejudice or bias; the province of Mr. MacVeagh is to sustain a prejudgment for his client, by picking from the mass of testimony so much, and only so much, as he thinks he can twist to his purpose. We still hope for a clearer demonstration of the innocence of Capt. Carter than that found in an ingenious sifting of evidence by a skilled attorney.

PROPER AND IMPROPER CRITICISM.

The appointment of Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., as Lieutenant Colonel of one of the new regiments, which appointment he has declined, is sufficient answer to the statements appearing in some of the papers to the effect that he was to be disciplined by the War Department because, in his recently published work, he indulged in some criticisms on our military administration. Criticism is never a pleasant medicine to take, for it is eminently true of it that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Yet we have found no reason to assume that our authorities are wholly unwilling to listen to suggestions that have for their object the improvement of the service. Naturally they are not well disposed to complaints that have their foundation in ignorance or which assume that every mistake of judgment, or inability to accomplish results without means indicates dishonesty, or depravity in some form, on the part of a public official who is zealous and conscientious in the performance of his duty. Those upon whom responsibility is placed have a right to ask that they should be judged fairly and given credit for proper motives until the contrary can be clearly demonstrated. Civil, as well as military law, requires that charges in any way affecting personal character should be made only upon responsible authority. A man cannot bring a complaint against another in a civil court without making himself responsible in damages in case he fails to make good his accusation. No man cares to pursue the remedy which the law, civil or military, gives him against the circulators of slanderous statement, and the charges are usually so general that they cannot be met by specific denial, even when they are undermining public confidence in some man whose integrity and fidelity to duty cannot be brought into question by any one who knows the facts. Men whose names stand on record in our history as symbols of all that is high minded and honorable were, in their day, the subjects of the vilest charges, and officers whose brilliant records adorn our military annals have had to listen uncomplainingly to charges which would, could they have been proved, driven them from the service in merited disgrace.

We have had too large an experience of the extent to which malice or misconception may go to listen readily to the stories of the tale bearers, and our disposition always is to give the largest latitude to doubt in the case of those whose previous records and known characters give every reason to believe that stories to their discredit are the offspring of evil imaginations. The man who undertakes to deal with military matters in this country seldom finds himself in a position where he can carry out in entire freedom his own conceptions of what is best, and it is very easy for those who are free from the responsibility for action to show where improvement is possible.

CIVILIANS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The inauguration of the civil courts of Manila under American control produced such a "state of things" that General Otis was compelled to issue a General Order, No. 29, in the hope of straightening out the tangle created by the coming together of Oriental and Occidental methods. We fancy that a correspondent comes pretty near hitting the nail on the head when, in explaining the situation, he writes that "some of the

Americans who come down here to practice law have been making a lot of trouble. Naturally none of them belongs to the class of towering geniuses who have been able to accumulate any considerable sums of money by their legal efforts in their own country, and so General Otis may be more or less justified in his rather uncomplimentary assertion that 'they are a no-account lot.' They certainly do bear a striking general resemblance to some of the suave and curly-headed gentlemen who used to be seen about the Tombs or Jefferson Market police courts in New York. They have tried their loud-mouthed and vehement oratory on the men on the police bench so long that there can be no other way, and when they try it on the Filipino judges in the Courts of First Instance, as they are called here, the result is sometimes surprising to them."

This is only one of many instances of the way General Otis has been hampered. If he could have been left free to face the Filipino sentiment he would undoubtedly have succeeded admirably, where he is now said to have achieved but partial success, but at every turn he has been compelled to adjust the Filipino sentiment not to military occupation, but to the demands or negotiations of American civilians of all classes. Now it was a Consul interfering, then it was Peace Commissioners, until General Otis might well have been pardoned if he had thrown up his hands and declared that he would do nothing till the whole gang of meddlers was taken away.

The order shows General Otis has not forgotten his early law practice, and understands how to deal with the gentlemen of the bar. It directs that all lawyers admitted to practice must be residents of the Philippines, not subjects or citizens of any foreign government. They must present certificates of character and be examined by the Justices of the Supreme Court, unless they can produce a license authorizing them to practice in the United States. They must take the oath of allegiance and respect the supreme authority of the United States. They are required, among other things, to maintain only legal or just actions, except in the case of a person charged with a public offence, to abstain from offensive personality, not unnecessarily prejudice the honor or reputation of a party or witness, not to encourage litigation, and never to reject for any personal consideration the cause of the defenseless or oppressed, being required to counsel and to render professional services to persons destitute of means, upon the appointment of the Court where there is no legal excuse. The various offences for which a lawyer may be disbarred are specified and the proceedings for this purpose described. The order promises to give the oppressed Filipinos the best possible administration of law in the civil courts.

The views of Maj. Walton on the report of the Insular Commission, which we publish in another column, are exactly what we should expect from one who is so well acquainted with the characteristics of Spanish speaking people. He emphasizes the point we have repeatedly urged that the only change that should be made in the southern islands is the change of sovereignty. We should lay the lightest hand upon the customs and habits of the natives. We can gain nothing by attempting to reform their religious observances or by regulating their amusements. We undertook the war not to become the guardian of their morals, but to change the political sovereignty of the islands. We can gain nothing by fanatical fussing with their accepted methods of living. Our own methods of personal conduct are not so fraught with success as to warrant their imposition upon other races. Possibly even that estimable band of reformers who have been trying to force a sectarian Sabbath upon the West Indies may admit that in simplicity of manners and naturalness of virtue we have much to learn from our swarthy brethren near the equator. In temperance and healthy disgust for men who brutalize themselves with liquor they are the superiors of both drunkards and total abstinents, showing how to use the good gifts of nature without abusing them.

If we would avoid continual irritation between us and the natives we will interfere with their standards of living only in so far as change may be demanded by the transfer of sovereignty, leaving to the natural influence of our example and the contact with our civilization the work of giving an Anglo-Saxon color to the insular modes of life.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, in addressing the lawyers' convention at Buffalo thus pithily presented our obligations in the Philippines:

"The plain duty that devolves upon this country is to suppress this revolt; with firm, strong hand put down this insurrection and when our sovereignty is acknowledged and our supremacy made manifest, with kindly guidance and generous aid lead these people of the Asiatic seas to self-government, and insure to them 'domestic tranquillity, provide for their common defence, promote their general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to them and to their posterity,' as provided in the Constitution of the United States. If a separate autonomy can be safely had for these islands, and I sincerely hope it may be, we can surely trust the Congress that it will be granted. If with Hawaii and Porto Rico they are to become dependencies, colonies or territorial possessions we can safely rest upon the wisdom of a people, that, in the past, has wrestled with far more difficult problems, taken with safety territory more vast and, under then existing conditions, more remote, assimilated populations most distinctly foreign, rid itself of the fearful incubus of domestic slavery and quelling an insurrection greater than any that history records, restored a dismembered union, and rejoined disunited States with a bond of cement so strong that the paradox came that disunion meant a more perfect union, and secession meant accession."

THE NAVY.

R. O. 88, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUG. 21, 1899.

Revolves G. O. 461, Navy Department, May 29, 1899, and publishes tables of allowances of stationery, books, etc., for use in the different posts and recruiting offices of the Marine Corps, and by Marine Guards on board vessels of the Navy, substituted therefor, to take effect from Oct. 1, 1899.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 1.—Capt. C. Andrade, to inspection duty at Midvale Steel Company's works, Nicetown, Pa., and other points when directed; additional to present duty.
Capt. John Lowe, from League Island, Pa., Sept. 5, and to inspection duty Pope Tube Company's works, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7.

Comdr. A. B. Bates, from duty at Nicetown, Pa., to inspection, and to duty at League Island, Pa., Sept. 5.

Lieut. W. L. Burdick, to duty in charge of Branch Hydrographic Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. Emil Theiss, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and to line duty North Atlantic Station, Sept. 9.

Lieut. E. H. Scribner, from inspection duty Pope Tube Company's works, Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, and to line duty North Atlantic Station, Sept. 9.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, from the Independence in connection with the Hartford, and to Pacific Station, Sept. 15, for line duty.

Lieut. C. E. Rommel, from the Farragut, and to Pacific Station for line duty, Sept. 15.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard, from the Navy Yard, New York and from temporary duty at Norfolk, and to North Atlantic Station for line duty, Sept. 9.

Lieut. E. S. Kellogg, from Navy Yard, New York, and to North Atlantic Station for line duty, Sept. 9.

Lieut. F. J. Schell, from Naval Academy, and to duty on North Atlantic Station for line duty, Sept. 9.

Lieut. M. E. French, order of Aug. 28, detaching from the Annapolis and to Naval Academy, revoked; he is detached from the Annapolis and ordered to Resolute, Sept. 15.

Lieut. O. W. Koester, order of Aug. 28, detaching from the Annapolis and ordered to Naval Academy, revoked; he is detached from the Annapolis and ordered to the Lancaster, Sept. 15.

Ensign R. C. Moody, from Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., and to line duty on the Resolute, Sept. 15.

Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald, from the Texas and to line duty North Atlantic Station.

Paymaster Clerk Andrew Gaffney, to duty in connection with settlement of accounts on the Newark.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, to duty in connection with Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N. Y.; report Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 4.

SEPT. 2.—Lieut. G. R. Salisbury, from the Kearsarge and to North Atlantic Station, Sept. 9.

Lieut. C. A. Brand, from the Brooklyn, Oct. 10 to home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymr. P. V. Mohun, from the Newark, to home and granted sick leave for three months.

Lieut. E. H. Scribner, from Pope Tube Company and to North Atlantic Station, Sept. 9, for line duty.

P. A. Surg. B. R. Ward, P. A. Paymr. B. P. Du Bois, Asst. Surg. J. S. Chaffee, Ensign E. McCauley, Jr., Lieut. R. E. Counts, Lieut. G. R. Slocum, Lieut. J. Gibson, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, Lieut. Comdr. E. M. Hughes, Ensign L. F. James, Ensign H. I. Cone, Lieut. R. T. Hall, Asst. Gunner L. J. Wallace, Asst. Carpenter W. Boone, from the Boston when out of commission to home and wait orders.

Acting War Machinists C. H. Hosung, W. C. Dronberger, L. T. Cooper and J. W. Murray, to the Solace when qualified.

Acting War Machinist A. G. Bates, to the Badger.

Acting War Machinist E. A. Salvador, to the Montgomery.

Acting War Machinists J. S. Butler, J. L. King, A. Anschuetz and W. W. Booth, to the Chicago.

Acting War Machinists A. Skinner, R. F. Nourse and R. T. Scott, to the Iowa.

Acting War Machinist R. Jeffares, to the Wilmington.

Acting War Machinist H. Smith, to the Panther.

Acting War Machinist W. J. Powell, to the Philadelphia.

Acting War Machinist F. Ruth, to the Newark.

Acting War Machinist J. F. Mullinix, to the Newark.

Acting War Machinist W. E. Cleary, to the Wilmington.

Acting War Machinist O. Bragonier, from Solace and to Independence.

Acting War Machinist O. A. Currie, from the Adams and to the Newark.

Acting War Machinist H. L. Foy, from Pensacola and to the Newark.

Acting War Machinist F. P. Mugan, from Massasoit and to the Wabash.

Acting War Machinist John A. Venable, to duty on Michigan.

SEPT. 3.—Sunday.

SEPT. 4.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, from command of the Indiana, Oct. 5, to home and wait orders.

Capt. F. W. Dickinson, from Bureau of Navigation, Sept. 30, and to command of Indiana, Oct. 5.

Comdr. Wm. S. Cowles, to duty as Assistant to Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Sept. 30.

Lieut. Comdr. N. Sargent, from duty as member and Recorder of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, and to command of Scorpion, Sept. 9.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall, from command of the Scorpion, Sept. 9, to home and wait orders. Be ready for orders to command the Hist.

Lieut. J. C. Leonard, order of 1st, detaching from Navy Yard, New York, and ordering to line duty, North Atlantic Station, modified, so as he will be detached Oct. 2 and report Oct. 5.

Lieut. F. H. Clark, from Torpedo Station, upon completion of course, and to duty on Vermont, Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. F. H. Brown, from Torpedo Station, Sept. 4, and to duty on Wabash, at Navy Yard, Boston.

Lieut. A. S. Halstead, to line duties on Amphitrite.

SEPT. 5.—Lieut. T. G. Dewey, to duty on the Vermont, Navy Yard, N. Y., upon completion of course at Torpedo Station.

Lieut. H. B. Wilson, from the Indiana, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. W. Redgrave, from inspection duty, Sparrow's Point, Md., Sept. 14, to temporary duty, Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. F. G. Bowers, from Navy Yard, New York, Sept. 14, to temporary duty, Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. B. C. Sampson, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty, Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. C. A. Carr, from duty in connection with Kentucky, at Newport News, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty at Navy Yard, Washington, to prepare for line duty, Sept. 15.

Lieut. E. Winslow, order of 8th August, to duty at Mare Island Yard, revoked. To line duty on Pacific Station, Oct. 24.

Lieut. M. Bevington, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty, Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. W. W. White, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty, Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. F. H. Bennett, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty, Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Lieut. Comdr. A. V. Zane, from Naval Engineering Examining Board, Philadelphia, Sept. 14, and to temporary duty, Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for line duty.

Ensign C. M. Dellgoorges, R. G. N., to duty on the New York.

Naval Cadet John Halligan, Jr., from the New York, Sept. 9, and to the Gloucester.

Mate Chas. H. Cleveland, from the Tecumseh and to U. S. F. C. S. Fish Hawk.

A. W. Mach. Jas. Quill, from the Annapolis, and to duty on North Atlantic Squadron.

A. W. Mach. M. M. Schreiber, from the Annapolis, and to duty on North Atlantic Squadron.

Paymr. Clerk W. D. Bolland, appointment revoked when accounts are settled.

SEPT. 6.—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey, from Monongahela, 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. Wm. H. G. Bullard, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. H. George, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. J. K. Robinson, promoted to Lieutenant.

Lieut. G. P. Blow, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Lieut. Chas. N. Atwater, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, same day.

Major L. W. T. Waller, M. C., promoted to Major.

Asst. Paymr. D. V. Chadwick, from the Monongahela 10th inst., to home and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Asst. Surg. H. C. Holcomb, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, from the Marietta and to the Nashville.

Pay Dir. L. A. Fralley, promoted to Pay Director.

Pay Dir. Geo. E. Handes, promoted to Pay Director.

Pay Insp. H. T. B. Harris, promoted to Pay Director.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Chief Carpenter A. C. Burroughs, from Monongahela 10th inst., and to Naval Academy, Annapolis, same day.

Gunner T. B. Watson, appointed Gunner (New Orleans).

Carpenter F. H. Preble, appointed Carpenter (New Orleans).

Gunner G. P. Brady, appointed Gunner (New York).

Gunner Geo. Charrette, appointed Gunner (Iowa).

Boatswain J. J. Rodford, appointed Boatswain (Indiana).

A. W. Machinist K. D. Grant, to duty at Navy Yard, N. Y.

A. W. Machinist J. E. Jones, to duty at Puget Sound Naval Station, Bremerton, Wash.

A. W. Machinist A. T. Percival, to duty at Mare Island Yard.

Paymr. Clerk Geo. A. White, appointment revoked after settling accounts.

Paymr. Clerk Robert H. Cowan, appointed on nomination of Paymr. A. H. Huntington (Montgomery).

SEPT. 7.—Lieut. Emil Theiss, from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Sept. 14, to temporary duty at Navy Yard, Washington, Sept. 15, to prepare for entrance into line.

Paymr. S. L. Heap, to duty on Brooklyn, Oct. 1.

Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, from the Brooklyn, Oct. 1, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, detached as inspector in charge of 8th Light House District, New Orleans, Sept. 30, to home and wait orders. Be ready for orders to Monongahela, about Oct. 1.

Comdr. W. Maynard, to duty as assistant inspector in charge 8th Light House District, New Orleans, La., and inspector in charge, Sept. 30.

Mate O. Christopherson, from the Constellation to temporary duty on Monongahela, Sept. 10.

Acting Boatswain Wm. Johnson, from the Constellation and to temporary duty on Monongahela, Sept. 10.

Acting Boatswain G. Cone, from the Constellation and to temporary duty on the Monongahela, Sept. 10.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, from the Constellation and to temporary duty on the Monongahela, Sept. 10.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow, from the Constellation and to temporary duty in command of the Monongahela, Sept. 10.

Lieut. E. H. Campbell to duty at Naval Academy, Sept. 15.

Comdr. H. W. Lyon, to duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Paymr. Clerk Orrel I. Hancock, appointment revoked, after settling accounts of the Brooklyn.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION, SEPT. 5.

Comdr. E. D. Taussig, from command of the Bennington to home.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald, from the Monterey and to Charleston.

Naval Cadet J. T. Beckner, from the Baltimore and to Castine.

Ensign A. W. Marshall, from the Charleston and to Baltimore.

Naval Cadet C. H. Fischer, from the Charleston and to Baltimore.

Naval Cadet F. O. Branch, from the Charleston and to Iris.

Lieut. W. Evans, from the Charleston and to Monterey.

Surg. C. J. Decker, from the Monadnock and to Monocacy at own expense.

P. A. Surg. J. Stoughton, from the Monocacy and to Monadnock, own expense.

Acting Gunner W. Carroll, from the Yorktown and to Oregon.

Acting Gunner A. Hasler, from the Yorktown and to Monadnock.

SEPT. 5.—Comdr. S. M. Ackley, discharged from hospital at Yokohama, and ordered to the Concord.

A. V. Mach. J. T. Biggs, to the Culgoa.

Comdr. J. W. Carlin, from the Culgoa and to the Glacier.

Comdr. C. H. Arnold, from the Glacier and to the Bennington.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 30.—Maj. T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., granted leave from Sept. 2 to 11, 1899.

AUG. 31.—Maj. H. A. Bartlett, retired, granted permission to leave the United States.

SEPT. 1.—Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, Asst. Adj. and Insp., ordered to Sea Girt, N. J., in connection with annual rifle competition of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

SEPT. 6.—Maj. R. Dickinson, leave granted July 20, 1899, revoked, and ordered to command marines, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Capt. L. Karmany, from command of Marine Guard, U. S. S. Iowa, and to proceed to Washington, D. C., by rail, and report in person to Brigadier General, Commandant, U. S. M. C.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, from command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Newark, and to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Iowa.

Capt. L. J. Magill, from command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Boston, when that vessel placed out of commission, and ordered to proceed to his home by rail, reporting arrival there to Brigadier General Commandant, U. S. M. C., by letter.

1st Lieut. Harry Lee, from Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to command Marine Guard U. S. S. Badger.

2d Lieut. N. H. Hall, from command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Badger, and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. S. Newark.

REVENUE CUTTERS IN THE DEWEY PARADE.

To the Editor of the Sun.

Sir: Apparently the printed lists of the vessels to participate in the Dewey parade do not contain the names of any revenue cutters. As the McCulloch was with Dewey at Manila, the absence of every cutter from the welcoming fleet is the more surprising. Some of the officers that participated in the original Dewey parade at Manila, May 1, 1898, are now on revenue cutters at Philadelphia.

The revenue tug Hudson, which rescued the Winslow at Cardenas, is now in commission at New York.

The Windom, well known for good shooting at Cienfuegos, is also within easy reach of here.

CONSTANT READER.

New York, September 5.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AUG. 30.—1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb, granted an extension of leave for 10 days.

The leave granted 3d Lieut. H. D. Hinckley revoked.

AUG. 31.—3d Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, to the Gresham.

SEPT. 2.—2d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, granted 30 days' leave.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, Sept. 7.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

PROCKLYN, Capt. Theodore F. Jewell. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. Joseph N. Hemphill. Same as New York.

INDIANA, Capt. Henry C. Taylor. Same as New York. Capt. Francis W. Dickinson to command on Oct. 5.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At San Juan, P. R. Address mail care Navy Department.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Ghees. Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Same as New York.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Boston. Will proceed to Gibraltar, Cuba. Address mail, care Navy Department.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At San Domingo, to protect American interests. Address care Navy Department.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. French E. Chadwick. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Will be at Tompkinsville, N. Y., on or before Sept. 27, to receive the Olympia.

TEXAS, Capt. Charles D. Sigbee. Same as New York.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Kimball. At Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, and mark mail "via New Orleans, La."

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Hewison, Commanding.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. Left Rio de Janeiro for Barbados. The following is her itinerary:

Arrive Barbados Sept. 17; leave Sept. 27; arrive New York Oct. 5. Address care U. S. Consul, Barbados, W. I., per steamer leaving New York Sept. 15. After that date send mail to Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrill. At Rio de Janeiro. Address Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, care U. S. Consul.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. At Buenos Ayres. Letters should be addressed to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, care the U. S. Consul.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

ALABAMA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Apia, Samoa, Aug. 10. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BADGER, Comdr. James M. Miller. Cruising off San Francisco, with California Naval Militia. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CRUTES, Lieut. Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Guam.

IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARLBHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. Arrived San Francisco Sept. 5. Will proceed to Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Mare Island. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Edwin White. At Mare Island, Cal., undergoing repairs. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Adm. John C. Watson, Commander-in-Chief.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Verry. At Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. George W. Pigman. Address Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Lingayen, China.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Manila.

LACIER, Comdr. James W. Carlin. En route to Luzon.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin E. Moore. At Manila.

IRIS, Comdr. William H. Everett. At Manila.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasre. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Manila.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Woonung, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

Jack M. Wise. Address care State Board of Education, Boston, Mass. On summer cruise visiting various New England ports. At Rockland, Me., Sept. 5.
ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. On a practice cruise. Due at Glen Cove, L. I., from Madeira, Sept. 16; arrive New York, Oct. 1.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Commander William J. Barnette. Sailed from Havre, Aug. 15, for Gibraltar. The future movements of the Saratoga follow: Arrive Gibraltar Sept. 4; leave Gibraltar Sept. 9; arrive Madeira Sept. 13; leave Madeira Sept. 20; arrive Philadelphia Oct. 25. The mail address until Sept. 1 will be care R. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, England (foreign postage). After Sept. 1 address No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Charles J. Barclay. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southard. Making a tour of the Navy Yards. At Portland, Me., Aug. 31. Address care Navy Department.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.
IRROQUOIS, Lieut. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Mackinac Island, Mich. Address Chicago, Ill.
NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. Sailed from Manila Aug. 15, for Guam. Assigned to Pacific submarine telegraph survey for cable route between Honolulu and the Philippines. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
PANTHER, Lieut. Comdr. Aaron Ward. Returning to League Island. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENACOCK, Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth. At Port Royal, S. C.
POTOMAC, Lieut. William W. Glimmer. Key West, Fla. Address Key West, Fla.
PRABIR, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Off Boston cruising with Massachusetts Naval Reserve. Address Boston, Mass.
SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. En route to San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. John J. Knapp. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

BOSTON, Lieut. Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there. Will go out of commission.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address there.
OLYMPIA, Capt. Benjamin P. Lambertson. En route to New York. Arrived at Gibraltar Sept. 4 and expects to sail Sept. 11 direct for New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
RESOLUTE, Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. New York Navy Yard.
UNCAS, Lieut. Joseph L. Jayne. At League Island, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Ordered on an extensive cruise in Pacific. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Mate James A. Smith. At Wood Holl, Mass. Address care Commission Fish and Fisheries, Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Preparatory to her trial on September 5 the U. S. S. Kearsarge underwent a satisfactory dock trial of her engines at Newport News, Va., August 29.

There has been a resumption of active work by the Navy Department, and nearly all the Bureau Chiefs who have been absent on vacations have returned to their desks. Admiral Highborn returned Monday, Admiral O'Neil will shortly be on deck again, and Admiral Bradford, who has been spending his leave as the guest of Senators Hale and Frye in Maine, will be in Washington in a few days. Capt. Lemley, the Judge Advocate, was also due at the Department this week. Then it is expected affairs will be more active.

Rear Admiral Picking, commandant of the Boston Yard, has made some marked improvements in his quarters, and it now is one of the most artistically decorated houses to be found anywhere. Mrs. Picking has herself personally selected everything and the result is a succession of picturesque rooms of exquisite coloring and harmonious appointments.

The quarters of the executive officer at the New London Naval Station, an exceedingly cozy and comfortable little house, most complete in its appointments, recently caught fire from a passing engine and burned to the ground. This occurrence will be a matter of regret to all who have ever occupied the little house on the river bank.

Capt. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., in an official report referring to the recent preliminary trial of the U. S. S. Alabama, constructed by the Messrs. Cramp of Philadelphia, after giving the time between the different points in the first run, which was made at a speed of 15.45 knots per hour, and of the second run, which was made at a speed of 17.19 knots per hour, giving an average for the two runs of 16.32 knots, says: "The speed was based on the distance between the two lightships, 11.25 knots. The weather was squally, with fresh wind and sea from the northward and eastward, and doubtless interfered seriously with the speed of the ship on the runs. No defects of a serious nature developed, and all things considered, the trial may be considered as highly satisfactory." The Alabama was designed as a 16-knot vessel, and the fact that she has, through modifications in her plans by her builders, exceeded the speed originally laid down, reflect great credit on the enterprise and ability of Messrs. Cramp.

In a builders' trial trip on September 5 off the Virginia capes the U. S. S. Kearsarge, under forced draught, according to private advice, maintained a speed of 17 1/4 knots for half an hour, which it is held gives her the record of the fastest battleship in the Navy. The official trial trip is to be made on October 1, when, with a clean bottom, she is expected to do still better. In testing her steering gear the vessel made a complete turn in 2 1/2 minutes.

The U. S. S. Buffalo is nearing the completion of the repairs rendered necessary by the case of service intended for her, and after being thoroughly painted and tested she will be placed on the regular naval transport line between Manila and New York. Her first voyage will begin as soon as her trials can be carried through.

The U. S. S. Olympia arrived at Gibraltar September 4, being received with customary honors. Admiral Dewey went ashore, the batteries saluting. With the second battalion of the Grenadier Guards as escort, Admiral Dewey drove in the carriage of General Sir Robert Biddulph, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to the palace, where he paid General Biddulph an official visit.

In the afternoon General Biddulph returned the Admiral's visit, receiving the usual salutes on his arrival. The Devastation manned yards, and her band played "Hail, Columbia," the Olympia returning the compliment with the British national anthem and dipping her flag thrice. The Admiral was to remain ashore until September 11, when the Olympia is scheduled to sail direct for New York. Mail matter for those on the vessel should now be addressed to Navy Yard, New York City.

The English naval authorities on the Australian station have been experimenting with the coal found on the station, and some of the results are of great interest. Some of the advantages noted are an entire absence of smoke, a very low percentage of ash and refuse, and safety from spontaneous combustion. It is believed the English Government will substitute this coal for the vastly more expensive Cardiff coal hitherto employed on the Australian station.

In fitting up the new shops at the New York Navy Yard the Bureau of Steam Engineering is taking advantage of many new ideas in tools and machinery, and will endeavor to procure and set up all the newest "wrinkles" in machinery for construction and repairing steam engines.

The facilities of the Washington Ordnance shops are being taxed to their utmost by the necessity of supplying the armament for the new ships approaching completion, and the additional room now about being fitted with improved machinery will be employed in the new work during the coming winter.

Appointments of non-commissioned officers in the Marine Corps have been made within the past few days as follows: Q. M. Sergt. George F. Cooper, appointed August 25, from Sergeant, Washington Navy Yard. Gunnery Sergts. Frank Pierpoint, appointed August 26, from Sergeant, Mare Island, Cal.; James Boyle, appointed August 28, from Sergeant, U. S. S. Chicago; Michael J. McNally, appointed August 29, from Sergeant, U. S. S. Philadelphia; Edward Rowland, appointed August 31, from Sergeant, Annapolis, Md.

During the visit of President McKinley to Philadelphia on September 5 to review the Grand Army of the Republic, he decided to take a look at the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron assembled there, and, in honor of the President, an exhibition of clearing ships for action was given, which was executed with surprising rapidity, and awnings came down, stanchions were unshipped, small boats lowered, and trailed astern, davits unshipped and all deck hamper cleared so as to give the guns perfect train, and the crew sent to quarters. The President was delighted at the exhibition.

Sixteen former engineer officers of the Navy have applied, from the second group, under Section 4, to qualify for the general duties of line officers. Several of these on duty have been ordered to ordnance instruction at the Washington Navy Yard, including Lieuts. White, Bennett and Bevington, and others ordered to line duties on shipboard.

NAVAL NOTES.

Thirty-five years ago if a prediction had been advanced that some day a Kearsarge and Alabama would lie lazily alongside of each other belonging to the same Government, the people of both North and South would have said it was not probable. Yet that is just what will happen in the next few months when two vessels, peerless in their type, and distinguished from all other battleships, will be of the same station, the same fleet, and under the same flag officer. Both ships are rapidly nearing completion. Ten days ago the Alabama went outside the Delaware Capes and sported around at a high rate of speed, and recently the Kearsarge proceeded to sea and knocked off, it is said, over 17 knots. If she did this with a foul bottom and in bad condition it is held she should be good for 19 knots on her official trial. But the experts say it was not possible for the Kearsarge to have made this speed, and assert that the patent log firmed and gave a better account of the vessel than she was entitled to.

It is probable that the Alabama did not do quite so well as was stated, owing to the unreliability of the new-fangled log, which always puts a most roseate tinge on the speed of war vessels. It has been something of a race between these vessels as to which will disport her flag on the ocean first. The Kearsarge was authorized earlier, but the Alabama made great progress, and is now nearly as far advanced. No ship ever went to sea so nearly ready for official test as the big Kearsarge when she cavorted around off Cape Henry last week; none ever had such a battery on board in this country, and none of her type ever had such an official record. On September 19 the Newport News builders of the ship wish to send her to New York for docking and grooming preparatory to rushing her for four hours between Cape Anne and Cape Porpoise, Me., and return over the measured course to show what she can do. Permission has been given by the Department for using the dock, and on October 1 the trial will be held. The Board to conduct the test will shortly be ordered and directed to assemble at the New York Yard to accompany the vessel to Boston.

The real facts concerning the probable detachment of Rear Admiral Sampson from command of the North Atlantic fleet this autumn are these. When last in Washington the Admiral stated to Secretary Long that he would be willing to relinquish charge of the station this autumn if the Department did not desire him specially to remain longer in command. He gave personal reasons for this course, one being the illness of his daughter. Since then nothing further has been heard from the Admiral on the subject, and it is quite certain that Admiral Sampson will not be relieved until he asks to be. It may be that after the Dewey ceremonies in New York he may renew his request, and in that event his wishes will be complied with and shore service given. There has been considerable gossip as to who may succeed him, but it is definitely known that his successor has not yet been decided upon. Probably Admiral Farquhar may secure the command, but this is by no means certain.

Government shipbuilding interests are likely to be seriously involved by the recent alleged rise in the price of high-grade structural steel which shipyards find impossible to secure as promptly as they can use, or at prices, it is claimed, they expected to pay when contracting for the building of ships and torpedo boat craft. There is considerable fear that no yard will be able to submit bids for the six new 3,100-ton cruisers on November 1 next within the limit of price fixed by law, owing to the prevailing steel conditions, and the increase, it is said, in the cost of labor at yards. Several members of the Board of Construction regard it as extremely doubtful whether any firm will be willing to undertake the construction of these vessels for the money available, and it is not improbable that modifications may have to be made in the designs, if present high prices continue, in order that the ships can be built for the price fixed by law. The programme of naval increase last session, besides authorizing three first-class battleships and three armored cruisers of the highest speed and battery power, provided for six cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, but when the Bureau Chiefs began the work of designing these latter vessels it was found that larger

craft, in fact 3,100-tonners, could be built within the price allowed. Then prices were said not to have been so high. Under a call of the Department proposals will be opened November 1, and it will then be determined whether any firms are willing to undertake the task of building the ships on present plans or prefer modifications being made and less severe tests required before accepting contracts.

NOTES FROM NAVY YARD AT CAVITE, P. I.

Cavite, Aug. 4, 1899.

Ships move in and out here with extraordinary rapidity. They come in, coal, and without waiting any time, are off again for their station, wherever it may be. The Zafiro and the Glacier leave to-morrow for Hong Kong. The latter has finished discharging her beef into the Culgoa, and will now take the guns, ammunition, etc., for the gunboats now refitting at Kowloon, the ship yards near Hong Kong. Then she will return here. The Zafiro also will return, bringing stores for the Navy Yard.

The Yosemite left for Guam on the morning of Aug. 1 and the Concord went at the same time to Singapore. The Petrel is cruising in the bay. The flagship and the monitors alone are stationary, and there is even talk that the Monterey may follow the example of her sister ships and go to sea, but it is not thought probable that she will make any such move until her new boilers are put in. They are on the way on the Solace, which is daily looked for.

Admiral Watson is so far recovered as to be able to be present at the reception given by the officers of the Marine Corps last week. He is, however, still far from well and strong, although off the sick list.

Capt. Cornwell, who a short time since was ordered to the flagship as chief of staff at Admiral Watson's request, has had his orders revoked and been ordered back to his former ship, the Petrel. The Navy Department failed to confirm this detail, insisting upon its decision to have the Captain of the flagship hold also the position as Chief of Staff.

Dr. Van Wadkin, of the Oregon, who has for some time been very ill, has finally been induced to go home and leaves to-day in the Esmeralda for Hong Kong. His illness is that of the country dysentery of severe form.

Last week the Marine officers of the yard gave a most delightful reception to the officers of the men-of-war in port, which included the foreign ships as well as our own. The hours were from 1 till 5. The reception was held in one of the large rooms of the building occupied as a barracks, formerly known as the palace. The surroundings of this palace are most beautiful. In the garden which extends around it, are flowers and shrubs of many varieties. The afternoon was a perfect one, being unusually cool and pleasant. Arrangements were made for dancing by the presence of the band of the Baltimore, which furnished most inspiring music. Late in the afternoon the supper room was thrown open and a table of delicious refreshments disclosed, to which full justice was done by the guests. Col. Pope and the other officers were voted by all to be masters in the art of entertaining. This is the initial entertainment that has occurred in the Navy Yard. As an example it is a good one to follow.

Great improvement is being made in the quarters of the Marine officers. Up to the present time they have been in many ways uncomfortable and inconvenient, but now many changes are being made, in view of the large contingent of Marines on the way here.

The barracks and quarters in Port San Felipe are to be put in shape ready for the reception of expected force. The barracks are in bad order and will have to be extensively remodeled in many ways. A new floor and new roof are among the requisites. A gateway has already been cut in the wall between the fort and navy yard, so that there may be easy communication. Hitherto it has been a matter of much circumspection to get from one to the other. The officers' quarters were in an unfinished state when the place was captured. So in these there is only a certain amount of work necessary in order to complete them. They will, when finished, be most perfect in all details. The Spaniards were not as careful as we are regarding sanitation, and therefore in that respect considerable work has to be accomplished in tearing out old work and putting in the new. Capt. Leutze is doing wonderful work with it all, in fact, living up to the reputation which he acquired at the Washington Navy Yard as an expert director in matters of this nature.

Maj. McCauley, of the Marine Corps, who had such a severe case of measles, has completely recovered and is again on duty. Many changes in the fleet are expected as soon as the Solace arrives, in fact, a general shaking up is expected, as officers whose terms are up will be ordered to her for passage to the United States.

As soon as Capt. Knox, the new commander of the Princeton, arrives, she will go to Hong Kong for the use of the American Minister, taking him on an extended trip through the accessible parts of China. This tour will probably be prolonged through a couple of months. The weather lately in the main has been pleasant. To-day has been somewhat rainy, a series of showers, a typhoon probably in the Pacific. We get the outside influence if we do not get the regular typhoon. The temperature, however, is quite comfortable, and the bay so quiet that a trip to Manila to-day on the quiet bay was a pleasant one, with a southerly wind blowing. Ordinarily, however, in the afternoon the water is very rough and the trip by the Leyte is not an agreeable one.

THE FRENCH NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

The Ecole Supérieure de la Marine, which was organized for about the same purpose as our Naval War College, appears to be on the decline, that is to say, it is falling into disfavor with French officers. The competitive examination for admission to the school is voluntary, and the decline of its popularity is shown by the following facts: In 1890, the year the school was founded, there were 60 candidates; in 1897, only 31; in 1898, 35, and this year the number has fallen to 20, of which six were not allowed to compete because they had not the requisite service. By reason of this diminution of the class, it is believed that the school will be abandoned, or at least suspended temporarily, as the expense of maintaining the three cruisers assigned to the school will be out of all proportion to the benefit derived from it. The French authorities are making investigations as to the causes of the disfavor in which the school appears to be held.

The Morgan City, which went ashore about ninety miles from Kobe, Japan, will not prove, it is thought, a total loss. Information received late in the week is that the agents of the Morgan City have received a cablegram from the purser of the ship dated Sept. 5, saying that she is ashore, but will probably get off. She is full of water. Divers will examine her, and a further report will be made. A few plates are stove in forward. A later telegram says that there are two holes six by three feet and one two by three feet. In any event the vessel could not be a loss to the Government, as she is chartered, and the charter expired immediately upon receipt of the information that she struck a rock. General Otis has sent a vessel from Manila to bring the troops from Japan.

THE CLASS OF '74.
"Tant que je puis."
Murray! Hardin! Hare! Craig:
The eyes of the Class are on you.

74.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4.

The following are the officers and cadets aboard the U. S. Practice Ship Monongahela: Officers—Comdr. C. T. Hutchins, commanding; Lieut. W. F. Halsey, Executive Officer; Lieuts. C. N. Atwater, G. P. Blow, W. H. G. Bullard, Harry George, W. H. Faust, Chaplain H. H. Clark, P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber, Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, Asst. Paymr. D. V. Chadwick, Boatswain C. F. Pierce, Geo. W. Wilcox, Clerk to Commandant of Cadets.

While deep interest was manifested at Annapolis, where so many of the naval cadets on the Monongahela are known, and from which place she sailed in June last, yet no one connected with the Naval Academy expressed any apprehensions in regard to her. The quickest trip from the Madeira Islands that the Monongahela ever made was last year, when she made it in twenty-eight days. She has taken forty-one. Of the trip of last year a competent judge of her sailing qualities remarked that she might never make so fast a voyage in a hundred years. The Monongahela is a notoriously bad sailer, having been built as a steamer, and then changed into a sailing ship. The voyage, from Funchal, Madeira, to the United States, by the route the Monongahela comes, is four thousand miles. She left Madeira July 27 and has been forty days on the voyage. Ships often experience currents and weather that make them beat the common records in an extraordinary way. The Cannon, an English merchantman, from London to Bombay, took on one voyage 288 days, when the trip is made, ordinarily, in from 88 to 100 days.

CAMP AT BAYAMO, CUBA.

Aug. 18, 1890.

In order that our friends may know what is going on in the 10th Cav., on duty in Cuba, the following notes may be found of interest:

A small detachment of Troop K encountered a party of bandits near El Peso, twenty-one miles southwest of Puerto Padre, who took flight, firing on the soldiers, who returned the fire and charged, killing one of the party, whose body was fully identified at San Manuel.

Recent orders to officers are as follows: 2d Lieut. T. A. Roberts, to Manzanillo, to conduct a detachment of Troop G, en route from Niquero to Bayamo, Cuba. Maj. H. D. Thomason, Surg., U. S. V., Bayamo, to Manzanillo, Cuba, to take charge of the hospital, relieving A. A. Surg. L. B. Peck, who will proceed to Bayamo for station. 1st Lieut. J. G. Harbord, Commissary, will perform the duties of Quartermaster during the illness of Capt. S. D. Freeman. 2d Lieut. W. W. Whitside, Bayamo, to Jiguani, Cuba, for temporary duty. Capt. C. P. Johnson, Jiguani, to Cristo, Cuba. Capt. Guy Carleton, Bayamo, is designated to pay Troop H, upon receipt of funds from Maj. J. G. Sanders, P. M., proceed to El Cano, Cuba. Capt. Guy Carleton, to Campechuela, Cuba, and inspect the troops. 2d Lieut. C. G. Farmer, Jr., Couta, to Bayamo, Cuba, and receive the funds for payment of detachment of Troop M. 2d Lieut. C. A. Romeyn is relieved as Commissary at Bayamo, by Capt. T. F. Ryan, C. S., U. S. V. Corp. W. A. Peterson, Troop K, is promoted Sergeant. Pvt. Elbert Williams, Band, is appointed Principal Musician. Pvt. Buford Young, Troop G, is appointed Corporal.

Orders of Aug. 19 were: To enable him to take advantage of the sick leave granted, with permission to visit the United States, Capt. Samuel D. Freeman is relieved as Q. M., and Capt. Charles H. Grierson is appointed in his stead. Capt. Samuel D. Freeman is assigned to Troop C, vice Grierson, appointed Quartermaster. Capt. Charles Grierson, to Manzanillo, Cuba, and take over the duties of Quartermaster. 2d Lieut. T. A. Roberts, to temporary command of Troop C.

In referring to the death of Maj. Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav., which occurred July 11, 1890, at sea, on board the steamer Ella, from Gibara, Cuba, en route for New York, Col. Whitside, in orders of Aug. 10, says: "His was the varying life of a Cavalry officer during the period of the greatest development of the West, and through the principal Indian wars. His record shows no service east of the Mississippi, until the recent war, and less than two months detached service from his regiment. There are few whose history can show equal devotion to duty. It is the stainless record of a man distinguished among his comrades for uprightness, sincerity and truth. His personality was singularly winning and attractive. Manly and strong, yet tender and gentle, pure in word and deed, he was of the soldierly type who serve friend and country with a loyalty worthy of the best days of our race. A devoted husband whose highest happiness was found in his home, the sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in their great loss. Death came to him while life was yet full of promise, while years of usefulness seemed to stretch into the future before him, but his memory will long be cherished by the comrades who loved him and who mourn his untimely death."

R.

ARTILLERY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

An artillery officer at Fort Warren addresses to the Boston "Journal" a question regarding the feasibility of sending artillery instead of infantry to subdue the Filipinos. He says: "We are preparing to send 60,000 men to the Philippines, but in all that great army there is not a single regiment of Volunteer field artillery. In the great Continental armies of Europe field guns number five or more to each 1,000 rifles. The proportion would call for 300 guns—50 batteries of six guns each, or four regiments, without counting artillery ammunition trains at all. Even allowing for one-half only, would call for over two regiments, which unquestionably should be composed entirely of mountain artillery. Without these, Senator Lodge, when he comes to write of our operations in the Philippines, as he has recently done in 'Harper's' respecting our campaign at Santiago, will have vastly more serious reasons for animadverting upon the want of guns, and the reasons why they were not forthcoming."

"It is quite true that Aguinaldo has few guns. But it is equally true that all such men as he commands have a very wholesome dread of shell, and especially of shrapnel fire, and can readily be driven out of their trenches by such fire with immeasurably less loss of life and wounds to our infantry than to send it, unaided by a proper artillery fire, to storm rifle trenches and field works. Such tactics are simply unnecessary and wanton murder, and the fact that our infantry carry out such fatuous tactics

in gallant style does not in the least excuse their bloody application.

"The mountain gun of to-day is a powerful weapon either with shell or shrapnel fire, and the hardy pack mule can readily carry it wherever the foot of any infantryman can carry him, and to send our infantry to the slaughter without the aid of such guns, and plenty, in these days of their great perfection and power, will prove a great deal more than a crime at the hands of the responsible military authorities."

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Aug. 31, 1890.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush and children, accompanied by Miss Marie Loughborough, daughter of Capt. Loughborough, went to the mountains Aug. 26, near Cloud Croft, New Mexico, to camp out. Lieut. Bush and family will spend a month there, but Miss Loughborough returns next week.

Master Charles Ward, nephew of Col. Van Velsah, was bitten by one of the monkeys the Colonel brought over from Manila, P. I., which are the delight of all the children in the garrison.

Mrs. Bernard Kelly and Warren, wife and son of Chaplain Kelly, returned to the post Aug. 30 after a very pleasant visit of three months to Mrs. Lewis, of Topeka, Kan. Chaplain Kelly will return next month.

Comy. Sergt. Barrett won a very fine Sterling bicycle Aug. 26 at a raffle held in El Paso, Texas.

The members of Co. A, 25th Inf., entertained their friends at a hop in the post hall Aug. 29.

Dr. Norton, of El Paso, was the guest of Dr. William Baird this week.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, Ill., formerly Lieutenant Colonel Chief Surgeon, U. S. V., passed through El Paso, Texas, last week from the Presidio of San Francisco, where he had been visiting Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1890.

Practice for football has begun. The following is the schedule of dates for the season of 1890: Sept. 30, West Point vs. Tufts; Oct. 7, vs. Pennsylvania State College; Oct. 14, vs. Harvard; Oct. 21, vs. Princeton; Oct. 28, vs. Dartmouth; Nov. 4, vs. Yale; Nov. 11, vs. Columbia College; Dec. 2, vs. Annapolis on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The officers of the new detail have been arriving and settling in quarters during the past week. There have been many changes among the old detail also. The following is a list which may prove interesting to those familiar with the locations of quarters and interested in their occupants: No. 6, Lieut. McNeil; No. 8, Lieut. Chamberlaine, of the new detail; No. 10, Lieut. Williams, of the old detail. In the bachelor quarters, Lieuts. Burgess, Mauldin and Stuart. In No. 16, Lieut. Pierce's old quarters, Lieuts. Rivers, the new Adjutant; in the old hospital, Lieuts. Hamilton, Hinkley and Callan in No. 14; in No. 16, Lieut. Averill, of the old detail; Lieut. Sturtevant in No. 18; Capt. Bruff in No. 20; in No. 22, Lieuts. J. P. and E. P. Jervy; in No. 24, Lieut. Hazard's old quarters, Lieut. Blake; Lieut. Coe has No. 26; J. M. Ward, No. 27; No. 30, Lieut. Landers; No. 32, Lieut. Davis, R. P.; No. 34, Lieut. Hoffer; No. 36, Lieut. Adams; No. 40, formerly occupied by Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Lieut. Kelly. On the north side Maj. Banister occupies No. 5; Prof. Fieberger, No. 7; Lieut. Barnum has moved into No. 11, just vacated by Capt. Howe; No. 13, Lieut. Hunter; No. 15, Capt. Echols; No. 17, Lieut. Morrow; No. 19, Capt. Sands, Col. Spurgin's old quarters; No. 21, Prof. Larned, formerly occupied by Prof. Bass; No. 23, Col. Mills; No. 25, Lieut. Col. Hain; No. 27, Capt. Kneeder; No. 29, Lieut. Hero; No. 31, Prof. Tillman; No. 33, Prof. Michie; No. 35, Prof. Wood; No. 37, Prof. Davis; No. 39, Prof. Edgerton; No. 41, Capt. H. C. Davis; No. 43, Capt. Goethals; No. 45, Maj. Hall; No. 47, Lieut. Robinson; No. 49, Mr. Shipman; No. 51, Lieut. Ellis; No. 53, Lieut. Lewis; No. 61, Lieut. Christian; No. 63, Mr. Koehler; No. 65, Miss Newlands; angle of Cadet Barracks, Lieuts. White, Anderson, Lassiter and Dr. Howard; dentist's division, Lieuts. Knowlton and Pope.

Dr. Kneeder and Dr. Duval, who have been assigned to the Medical Staff of the "Mission," expect to leave during the latter part of the month. The family of Dr. Knudlet will remain at the post for the autumn.

Mrs. Arthur, wife of Maj. W. H. Arthur, in command of the "Mission," was a guest of her sister, Mrs. R. P. Davis, last week. Mrs. Arthur will accompany her husband on the voyage to Manila.

The actual number of new cadets admitted to the Academy was 32, not 38. In several cases candidates passed for whom no vacancies existed, viz., alternates whose principals were also successful.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. Hunter on Monday, Sept. 4.

Col. Albert Hartsuff, Medical Corps; Mrs. Hartsuff and the Misses Hartsuff, Mrs. L. H. Webster and daughter, Mrs. D. D. Johnson, wife of Lieut. Johnson, resigned, a graduate of 1868; Mrs. Izard, née Miss Marion Raymond, daughter of Col. Raymond, Engrs.; Miss Albert and Miss Jean Gilmer, relatives of Cadet Gilmer, fourth class; Miss Butler, a guest of her sister, Mrs. Morrow; Lieut. S. G. Jones, 5th Cav., and Mrs. Jones have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening was well attended, many of the summer visitors having remained for it. The Misses Hartsuff, the Misses Jackson, Miss Butler, Miss Webster, Miss Ellis, Miss Hallett, Miss Johnson and Miss Saville were among the guests. The name Lieut. William Watson Webb, son of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, should have read Lieut. William Remsen Webb.

SPANISH-GERMAN SOLDIER HONORED.

Emperor William has just conferred a decoration upon Col. Hermann Brandeis, an officer of the reserve forces of the German Army, who has been serving for several years past in the Spanish Army, and held a command in the Spanish forces in the Philippines, with the rank of Colonel. He was the principal officer in charge of Iloilo at the time of its fall, and distinguished himself quite as much by his animosity against the insurgents as against the Americans. There is a spirited picture extant showing a reconnoitering expedition of half a dozen officers and troopers of German cavalry pursued by a large force of French soldiers in 1870, and literally fighting their way through the enemy. The feat was considered one of the greatest pieces of pluck and daring of the entire war. Col. Brandeis was one of the troopers on this memorable occasion, with the rank of

sergeant. A few years later he took service in Spain, although retaining the commission in the German Army which he had received for his bravery in the war of 1870, and we next find him fighting as a Captain of Spanish cavalry against the Carlists. After the close of the Carlist war he did some fighting against the insurgents in Cuba, then commanded for a time the mounted bodyguard of the Queen Regent of Spain, and about five years ago became involved in some scrape, which resulted in his being sent off in quasi-disgrace to the Philippines, from whence he has only lately returned. The recognition which he has just received from Emperor William, in the shape of the William Order, has attracted widespread attention throughout Germany, where it is regarded, not unnaturally, as an encouragement to German officers and civilians to take an active part in wars between foreign powers who are each of them on terms of friendship with Germany in flagrant defiance of the laws of neutrality.

PRESIDIO OF CALIFORNIA.

Presidio, Cal., August 30, 1890.

The California Regiment arrived Thursday on the Sherman, after spending a little over a year in the Philippines. After landing the regiment was served a delicious breakfast by the ladies of the Red Cross Society. While awaiting muster out the routine of camp life went on, but there are no military drills or parades, as Col. Duboce generously allows the men to devote any spare time they have to their relatives and friends; he also allows all the men, except those who are necessary for guard duty, to go home to sleep, so that there is no danger of their catching cold from exposure.

Another light case of diphtheria has developed in the casual detachment, and a case of typhoid in the Colorado camp.

All haste is being used to despatch the troops now recruiting here to Manila.

The remaining thirty men of Troop F, 6th Cav., left for the Yosemite Monday under command of Lieut. Parker.

The California Heavy Artillery were the guests of the Columbia Theater Wednesday night, the officers occupying two boxes.

Mrs. Henry Berryman, wife of Capt. Berryman, of the Olympia, accompanied by Mrs. T. A. Watson and Miss Winifred Morrison, of San Jose, left for Santa Cruz and vicinity early in the week, where she will remain until the early part of September, when she will go to New York to meet her husband upon the arrival of the Olympia.

On Friday, just before the procession moved, the knees of Capt. Ducat's horse gave way under him, and the Captain was violently thrown. His saber bounded back and cut him on the head, and his knee was badly sprained. Capt. Ducat is on duty, but is obliged to hobble about, and feels much worse for the experience.

Col. Wallace Randolph, 3d Art., has returned from his trip to Oregon, where he has been purchasing horses for Manila. He secured eighty fine animals.

Mrs. Lieut. Dorsey leaves Thursday for Vancouver Barracks, where she will remain until the return of her husband from Manila.

OFFICERS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Some eight or ten days since I read an account in a daily paper that the reason given by the Administration for not having colored troops officered by men of their own race, for service in the Philippines, was that colored officers could not command the respect of their soldiers.

I do not know by what authority such a statement was given out. I do know that it is as unjust and as unfair as hundreds of other untruths told regarding the negro soldier.

My observation of colored troops commanded by colored officers was limited to the 8th Illinois and 23d Kansas Volunteers, in which regiments the discipline was equal to that of any other Volunteer organizations that came under my notice, and far superior to that of some. When Volunteers choose their company officers by ballot, as was the custom in the late war, it frequently happens that men utterly unworthy are commissioned; this is as true of white as of negro regiments. Under the present plan of raising Volunteers those colored officers who showed capability and fitness could have been selected.

I do not question the right of the Administration to make use of the class of soldiers that will, in its opinion, most speedily end the war, but I do most emphatically question the right of any one person to make such an utterly unjust accusation against a class of men whose deportment in the war with Spain exceeded the most sanguine expectations of their friends, and now calls forth the most subtle ally of their enemies. There are some things I value even more than a commission, and truth and fair dealing are among the number.

Late Officer of Colored Troops.

CAVALRY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

In an interview cabled from Manila Sept. 1, General Funston is reported to have said that the only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. He does not think they will surrender. When active operations against them are begun on a large scale in the autumn they will scatter into small bands, and General Funston thinks when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace.

Cavalry is greatly needed there, according to the Kansas Brigadier. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry should overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subsist largely on the country. When cavalry is once there it should have a chance to go ahead and not be kept in towns for guard duty. General Funston says our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition, he thinks, than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona.

The views of General Funston, if they are correctly reported, do not agree with the cabled decision of General Otis and his command of general officers on the inadvisability of sending more cavalry to the Philippines. It is easier to believe that the reporter misquoted General Funston than to grasp the utility of mounted troops in a country about whose trackless wildernesses we have heard so much, officially and otherwise.

CHANGES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Maj. Clifford S. Walton, U. S. Vols., has just returned from Havana, where he has been acting as counsel to General Ludlow since December last. Maj. Walton previously acted in a similar capacity on the staff of General Brooke in Porto Rico. He studied Spanish law in Madrid, Spain, and this knowledge gives special force to his views on the report of the Insular Commission, which are as follows:

"The report of the Insular Commission somewhat surprised me in respect to its recommendation for radical changes in existing laws and customs in Porto Rico," said Maj. Walton. "While it is not my intention to criticize the report, it is proper, I deem, to call attention not only to our former precedents, but to notice the general practice of nations in such cases. It is very unusual, even in case of conquest, for the conqueror to do more than to displace the sovereign and assume dominion over the country. The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated, and that sense of justice and of right which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world would be outraged if private property and rights should be jeopardized or injured on the change of sovereignty of a country. When a people change their allegiance, their relation to their ancient sovereign is naturally dissolved, but their relation to each other and their rights of property should remain undisturbed to the utmost extent.

"Perhaps the best example of this in our history, and even to-day where we find such former laws (civil law) still in force, is in the case of Louisiana. Orleans Territory, a part of the Louisiana purchase, which existed from 1804 to 1812, furnishes, at the same time, a good example of colonial administration. There was a local Legislature, a Governor exercising the functions of the old Spanish intendant, a judiciary administering the old Spanish code—all appointed by the President; Federal statutes operative only in criminal cases, and a separate port law for New Orleans. Concerning the statute organizing the territory, Benton remarked:

"It was a startling bill, continuing the existing Spanish Government, putting the President in the place of the King of Spain, putting all the territorial officers in the place of the King's officers and placing the appointment of all these officers in the President alone."

"Yet the validity of the Orleans government was repeatedly sustained by the Supreme Court. In many respects it might furnish a respectable model of civil rule by Congress for our newly acquired possessions. California and New Mexico, although still retaining much of the civil law, were, upon acquisition, thinly populated, and the courts little organized, consequently innovations and changes could be more readily made than in Louisiana without affecting vested and other rights. Articles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of our recent treaty with Spain will bear careful examination and consideration in regard to present and future property and personal right of the inhabitants of our foreign possessions, under existing Spanish laws.

"Treaties, as Chief Justice Marshall held, are obligatory upon the people of the United States, and are as binding as constitutional law (1 Peter, 542; 16 Howard, 657; 19 Howard, 372), and consequently are paramount to Congressional legislation. Whatever any person or commission may propose will be ineffective, and whatever laws Congress may enact will be null and void in so far as they conflict with the treaty with Spain. It will be found that existing laws and customs must be observed and modified slowly and considerably with time; the Spanish laws are not bad, but the trouble lies in their administration. The 'inalienable rights' of the inhabitants of conquered territory, even if not protected by treaty, are secured by those fundamental, unwritten laws, characterized in the Declaration of Independence as 'the laws of nature and of nature's God.'

"As Chief Justice Marshall has said: 'Humanity, acting on public opinion, has established as a general rule that the conquered shall not be wantonly oppressed, and that their condition shall remain as eligible as is compatible with the objects of the conquest.' And, as Chancellor Kent has maintained that these laws were 'under the protection of public opinion, and enforced by the censures of the press,' no nation, he said, could violate them 'without being subjected to the penal consequences of reproach and disgrace.' To our enlightened Chief Magistrate and high public officials may be safely intrusted the sacred moral obligation imposed by the higher laws of our nation to protect the inalienable rights of our new subjects."

Maj. Walton holds the grade of licenciado in Spanish laws. He finished a translation of the Spanish civil code before leaving Havana.

AN ENGLISH SKIPPER'S REPORT.

That the rain sometimes helps the Americans in the Philippines we cannot doubt, if we believe the story of Second Officer Carrington, of the British Merchant Ship Holyrood, that arrived in New York the other day from Manila.

Carrington says that one night at Iloilo some of the natives told the British stevedores that they were going to sack the town that night. Before midnight it began to pour, and kept it up for three days, without intermission. That was the last of the uprising. It was washed away.

The Filipinos who loaded the ship at Iloilo got the equivalent of 75 cents in gold for 12 hours' work. They are good workers, although very stupid. They are big and muscular. They are satisfied with the control of Iloilo by the United States, because they are getting pretty nearly double the wages they received three years ago, and the scale is still going up. Officer Carrington says that Otis and Dewey want to know where the Tagals get their ammunition. He thinks the natives have money and friends among the big powers and that some rich gang of filibusters is supplying Aguinaldo with ammunition and quick-firing guns.

The English sailor doesn't see how those ignorant blackwood savages are ever going to learn that the United States is not there to harm them. All white men look alike to them. They were oppressed by the Spaniards, and they are too ignorant to see the difference between a Spaniard and a Yankee. It's going to be hard work to thrash them. He thinks it would need about all the ships in the British Navy to police those islands.

The fighting blood of the Englishman is shown by the story told by Officer Carrington of Thompson, a young man who was Captain of a British merchantman lying alongside the Holyrood. One day he was seen putting on parts of an American uniform, and soon afterward he took a train out of Manila for the front. It was a regular thing with Thompson to put on a cartridge belt, get a gun, go to the front and sail right into the thickest of the fight.

ATTACHES AND STATE SECRETS.

Out of the exposures of the Dreyfus trial has come a demand in some quarters for the abolition of the office of military attaché. One of our foreign contemporaries says these functionaries are at the bottom of the spy systems.

Military attachés originated in the desire of the Czar Nicholas I., closely bound by political and family ties to the King of Prussia, to give that monarch a special proof of his amity and esteem. He accordingly sent his own aide-de-camp to the court of the King, at whose disposition his services were placed. The King of Prussia returned the compliment, and the example thus set was followed by the sovereigns of the neighboring States, resulting in the despatch from one state to the court of another of military attachés, who were invested with a sort of diplomatic character. The staffs of the various armies even interchanged, through their respective attachés, whatever intelligence they believed themselves authorized to afford, in all which, of course, there was no question of spying. Attachés, however, sometimes came into contact with individuals who offer them documents which, without being secret, are yet not of general information, for the most part circulars, service notes, etc., printed or typed for departmental use. Our contemporary says there have been two genuine cases of espionage by attachés, one in Russia, where the German military attaché was detected after he had succeeded in discovering the disposition to be made of troops on the frontiers of Silesia in the event of war; the other at Paris, when an employee of the Minister of Marine communicated designs for new warships to the United States naval attaché. In each instance the attaché was recalled, his accomplice punished, and the matter then dropped. In every country there are persons, including officers, who, being needy, offer to sell secrets, or so-called secrets, to an attaché, who may thereby be very easily placed in an embarrassing position, for if on the one hand his diplomatic character, and the uniform he wears, preclude him from profiting by espionage in time of peace, on the other hand, in case of real danger to his country, he should, as a citizen, inform his Government.

All this is very good history, but it doesn't touch the present situation, which has been brought about according to the London "National Review," not by the wickedness of attachés, but by the mercenaryness of the officers of the general staff, who, to eke out their small salaries, are led to traffic in secret documents. As an explanation of the hanging together of the staff officers the "Review" says: "Prominent members of the French Headquarters Staff, all of whom, remember, are miserably underpaid, from General de Boisdeffre, with his £1,000 a year, down to Commandant Henry with his £200, were engaged in 1894, as for years past, in increasing their incomes by selling confidential information to the foreign military attachés in Paris, of whom Maj. von Schwarzkoppen, as he then was, representing Germany, was the most important. Esterhazy acted as the outside broker. He received, in addition to a regular retaining fee from that attaché, special fees for any specially valuable documents he might be able to deliver."

SOME FOREIGN ITEMS.

Under the new regulations by which subalterns of the British militia are in future to obtain commissions in the Regular Army the militia will be provided with subalterns, and at the same time a path will be furnished for entrance into the Regular Army for young men who are not exceptionally clever at ordinary book work, but who have nevertheless an inherited or natural aptitude as soldiers. Many of the best officers in the Army are those who, as boys, were considered idle and more fond of games and sport than of their books, until they reached an age when they realized for themselves that work is essential in life.

It is reported from New Orleans that President Cabrera, of Guatemala, has been at work with the utmost secrecy securing Mauser rifles and ammunition, until at present he has arms of that pattern for between 5,000 and 6,000 men, and cartridges for a long campaign. The guns came in two cargoes, one on the steamer Ardenrose, from New York, with 100 cases of 20 rifles each, and 200 cases of cartridges. The other load came via Mobile, and was of slightly larger proportions. The Mausers are said to have been selected upon the recommendation of American Army officers who had taken part in the Santiago campaign. The Guatemalan troops have previously been armed with old-fashioned Remingtons, and other odds and ends of scarcely any effectiveness.

Despatches from England say that 40,000 persons have died of starvation in German East Africa. The terrible famine that is destroying the tribes living along and back of the east coast between Zanzibar and Mombasa, about 200 miles, is due to failure of the rains during two consecutive seasons.

The history of the caliber question is as follows: France adopted an 8 mm. rifle in 1886; Germany, two years later, one of 7.9 mm.; England, in 1890, the 7.1 mm. rifle; Italy, in 1891, one of 6.5 mm.; Spain a 7 mm. rifle in 1892; and the United States, in 1893, one of 7.5 mm. Those nations which reduced the caliber below 8 mm. increased the velocity of the bullet, in order to secure better ballistic conditions within the "useful zone" of fire.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons, of England, the owner of the Turbina, suggests the building of an unarmored cruiser fitted with the turbine. The ship would be of 3,000 tons displacement, 450 feet in length, 42 feet beam, and 14 feet maximum draught of water, carrying turbine engines and boilers of 120,000 maximum horse power, the boilers being of the water tube type, arranged in two tiers. This vessel would in emergency be capable of speeding at 48 knots, and maintaining this speed for three hours; or she could maintain a speed of 45 knots for eight hours. She would be difficult to hit with shot, and her speed being 18 knots greater than that of any locomotive torpedo, she could well take her chance in this respect.

The murderous effect of the new German field howitzer is much commented on in Berlin. Up to the present time to attack objects behind shelter bursting shells of uncertain effect have been used, but the new howitzer answers all modern requirements, and is equally good in its efficacy and accuracy of aim. Further trials with it are now going forward at the field artillery school of Jüterbog. The new fuse enables the shells to pass through roofs and walls, bursting in the interior with terrific violence. The "Militär Zeitung" concludes that the German field artillery is superior in this respect to any other, and is really the best in Europe.

An interesting night operation took place recently on Lake Muggel, about 20 kilometers southwest of Berlin, to determine the time necessary to transport a considerable force across a sheet of water too wide to be bridged. A defending battalion of the Grenadiers of the Guard had its outposts on the right bank of the lake. Each company of the attacking infantry embarked on four double pontoons, two united in pairs, which were propelled by oars covered with flannel, and, according

to the rules, the operation was to succeed if the pontoons came within 100 meters of the other shore without being perceived. A number of pontoons having been distributed along various parts of the bank in order to mask the actual spot from which the attempt would be made, the operation began at 2 o'clock in the morning, and a quarter of an hour later the defenders opened fire. The assailants had been recognized too late, and the whole of the Grenadiers were safely transported across the lake, a distance of 3½ kilometers, in forty-five minutes.

An Italian contemporary maintains that there are obvious advantages in drawing officers from the best classes of society, which have a natural influence over the masses, but that more important even than the origin of individual officers is the maintenance socially of their position as a body. In Germany the corps of officers is, practically, a special class which has precedence of all others, and in which the individual and the body to which he belongs have reciprocal rights and duties. Hence the nature of the corps of officers in Germany has many characteristics in common with the chivalry of bygone ages. He who has to lead men into the very presence of death, preserving his influence over them in circumstances which ordinarily tend to loosen all authority, must not only possess superior qualities, but be himself persuaded that he possesses them. Now nothing tends so much to impart this persuasion as the belonging to a body which, on the whole, is permeated with it, and which is universally esteemed and treated with marks of respect.

The campaign of 1897-98 on the frontier of India has taught the British somewhat tardily the folly of confining the maneuvers to practice on the plains, and the chief points of concentration this year will be in the hills, and the troops are to meet in mimic conflict at Rankhet, above Dehra Dun, and in various other districts. This change is ascribed to the initiative of Sir William Lockhart, who is said to possess a thorough knowledge of the frontiers.

Thirty-five Spanish soldiers, survivors of the garrison that long held Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, against the Filipinos, arrived at Barcelona Sept. 1, and were enthusiastically received by the populace.

The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Galí-fet, has announced that the grand maneuvers planned for the Fifth and Ninth Army Corps have been abandoned, owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever, and that garrison maneuvers have been substituted for them.

STATE TROOPS.

Of the camp of the brigade of Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, which closed August 26, the Hartford "Courant" says: "The camp routine has not been so businesslike as soldiers would desire, particularly where there are 'veterans' around and there's war in the air. These three reviews—to Col. Tyler, General Van Keuren and Governor Lounsbury—may be cited in this connection, and withal they made a serious hole in the only four days and a half for real work. That's a step backward. Aside from this, however, be it said Brig. General Frost and Adj. General Van Keuren mapped out for a good week, and the latter has been ably supported by an excellent working staff." During the camp Col. L. F. Burpee, of the 2d Regiment, one of the best known officers in the State, and one of excellent ability, announced his intention of resigning at an early date. Col. Burpee's military record runs back to April 10, 1874, when he enlisted as a private in Co. C, 1st Regiment, of Rockville. During the recent war he served in the Porto Rican campaign as a Judge Advocate on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

The annual rifle competitions will be held at Creedmoor, N. Y., as follows: State and 1st, 2d and 5th Brigade team matches, Thursday, September 14; the Governor's and Adjutant General's matches, Friday, September 15. Recent resignations in the National Guard of New York include Lieut. J. A. Gram, 22d Regiment, and Capt. W. C. Noble and George R. Jennings, 14th Regiment.

Co. I, 60th New York, has elected Lieut. D. P. Sullivan Captain, vice Healy, resigned. He served as Sergeant Major and Lieutenant in the Volunteer regiment. The 2d Naval Battalion of New York will hold a regatta off their headquarters, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Saturday, September 16, and an interesting programme has been prepared. Some of the events are open to outside organizations, and include rowing and sailing races, swimming, tub races, canoe races, etc.

Lieut. M. Morris, of Co. E, 12th New York, has been elected Captain, and Lieut. J. P. Benkart, of Co. G, has also been elected Captain. Both officers served with the Volunteer regiment.

A LITTLE BETTER EQUIPMENT.

(From the Buffalo News.)

The latest letter from Manila, written by Ed L. Keene, is dated July 11, and was sent by mail to the United States. Mr. Keene writes interestingly on the topic of the censorship by General Otis. After a few remarks on the outbreak of February 4, Mr. Keene writes:

"With a few more men and a little better equipment, it would have been possible to hammer the insurrection so vigorously at the start that it could not have pulled itself together again. As it was, we did a better job than the insurgents had ever anticipated—much better than the Spaniards had done before us, but it was not enough. An army is gathering now that will muster many more men, and the equipment will be more extensive, and altogether the Army will be better fitted to meet the 'fire and run' tactics of the rebels in Luzon. That the insurrection will speedily receive its death blow is the hope and expectation of all patriotic Americans."

HE WOULD A SAILOR BE.

(From the London Tit Bits.)

Lord Charles Beresford was the most troublesome schoolboy that was ever flogged. During study time—whenever His Lordship turned up—he would do nothing but draw pictures of boats, ships and the most hopelessly inartistic pictures ever drawn of Nelson were posted over his desk. At the age of thirteen his father asked him to pick his profession, and the following dialogue occurred at breakfast:

"Charlie, my lad—what's it to be?"

"The Navy, my Lord."

"And why the Navy, boy?"

"Cause I'd like to be an Admiral—like Nelson."

"Pshaw—like Nelson! Why Nelson?"

"Cause I want to."

"But even if you are to join the Navy, why do you think you will ever become an Admiral, Charlie?"

"Cause I mean to," was the blunt reply.

Aguinaldo should confer with his American sympathizers before surrendering, as they are able to carry the war on in spite of him.—Manila Freedom.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 33.)

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, 25TH U. S. V. INFANTRY.

Camp Meade, Pa., Aug. 18, 1899.
Field and Staff.—Lieut. Col. Leonard, commanding; Maj. Geo. H. Morgan, commanding 3d Battalion; Maj. Elmer F. Taggart, commanding 2d Battalion; Maj. John B. Porter, commanding 1st Battalion; Capt. Charles S. Campbell, Adjutant; 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron, Commissary; Maj. Thomas C. Chalmers, Surgeon; Capt. S. Chase, De Kraft, Asst. Surgeon; 1st Lieut. George P. Peed, Asst. Surgeon.
Lieut. Officers, 1st Battalion.—Co. A, Capt. Frank F. Crenshaw; 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, Asst. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Lewis M. Clark, Co. E, Capt. John D. Crossman, 1st Lieut. Harry A. Porter, 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Wilson, Co. G, Capt. George W. Bigler, 1st Lieut. Geo. H. Wood, 2d Lieut. Jas. D. Danner, Co. C, Capt. Samuel D. Crawford, 1st Lieut. Samuel Willitte, on recruiting duty at Reading, Pa.; 2d Lieut. Marion B. Mabson.
2d Battalion.—Co. H, Capt. Edward H. Couch, 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Beatty, 2d Lieut. W. R. Lyons, recruiting in W. Va. Co. D, Capt. Peter Vredenburg, 1st Lieut. Alpha T. Easton, on recruiting duty at Pittsburg, Pa.; 2d Lieut. R. D. Russell, Co. F, Capt. Samuel A. Price, on recruiting duty at Chester, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Chas. C. Allen, on recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. George T. Newhall, Co. B, Capt. Charles G. Bickham, 1st Lieut. Fred B. Neilson, 2d Lieut. C. Rodman Jones.
3d Battalion.—1st Lieut. John M. Dunn, Battalion Adjutant. Co. M, Capt. W. C. King, 1st Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 2d Lieut. G. W. Warner, Co. I, Capt. Adam C. Carson, 1st Lieut. J. P. Teggarden, 2d Lieut. H. C. Young, Co. L, 1st Lieut. D. H. Glenty, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Boice, on recruiting duty at Binghamton, N. Y.; 2d Lieut. Robert S. Hansbury, Co. K, Capt. Claude S. Fries, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Barber, recruiting duty at Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Mitchell.

ROSTER OF THE PROVOST GUARD, CITY OF MANILA, P. I., SEPARATE BRIGADE, MANILA, JULY 31, 1899.

Col. E. B. Williston, 6th Art., Provost Marshal General, commanding.
Staff.—1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 6th Art., A. A. G.; Capt. C. H. Martin, A. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Brigade Q. M.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Davis, 6th Art., Assistant; 2d Lieut. R. H. McMaisters, 6th Art., Assistant; Maj. W. P. Vose, 6th Art., Acting Judge Advocate.
Superior Provost Court.—Maj. J. A. Hull, Judge Advocate, U. S. Vols., Judge.
Inferior Provost Court.—Capt. F. T. Corrison, 13th Minn Vol. Inf., Judge.
Department of Police.—Maj. John L. Tiernan, 1st Art., Chief; 1st Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 6th Art., Assistant Chief.
Department of Information.—2d Lieut. C. R. Trowbridge, 13th Minn. Vol. Inf., in charge.
Department of Inspection.—Capt. Albert Todd, 6th Art., in charge; 1st Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, 13th Inf., Assistant.
Board of Health.—Maj. Guy L. Edie, Chief Surg., U. S. V., president; Asst. Surg. W. J. Calvert, U. S. A., member; Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, honorary member; Dr. Ariston Bautista, honorary member; Asst. Asst. Surg. Bruce Foulker, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Mascanna, Assistant Health Officer; Charles N. Ferrier, City Veterinarian.
Department of Records.—Mr. Ralph Platt, in charge.
Department of Receipts and Disbursements.—Maj. T. D. Keleher, Paym., U. S. V., in charge.
Department of Streets, Parks, Fire and Sanitation.—Capt. C. H. Martin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., in charge; 2d Lieut. S. F. Bottoms, 6th Art., assistant.
Department of Public Works.—1st Lieut. W. D. Connor, C. E., U. S. A., in charge.
Department of Water Supply.—1st Lieut. W. D. Connor, C. E., U. S. A., in charge.
Department of Illumination.—1st Lieut. E. O. Sarratt, 6th Art., in charge.
Department of Licenses.—2d Lieut. H. G. Bishop, 6th Art., in charge.
Department of Public Instruction.—Mr. George P. Anderson, in charge.
Department of Cemeteries.—Capt. C. H. Martin, A. A. Q. M., U. S. V., in charge.
Department of Prisons.—Maj. William P. Rogers, 20th Inf., in charge; commanding the "Sarcel Publico y Presidio de Manila"; 2d Lieut. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, 6th Art., assistant; Mr. George N. Wolfe, assistant; Mariano Benitez, alcalde.
Provost Guard.—6th Art., 20th Inf., 20th Kansas Volunteers.

APPOINTMENTS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

September 7, 1899.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

George H. Bentley, late Captain, 6th Virginia, to the 47th Inf.
Thomas J. Rogers, late Captain, 1st Wisconsin, to the 45th Inf.
Walter A. Harden, late Captain, 2d Wisconsin, to the 45th Inf.
D. A. Stearns, late Major, 1st Wisconsin, to the 39th Inf.
D. W. Hand, late Major, 15th Minnesota, to the 45th Inf.
Thomas Miller, late Captain, Co. C, Wyoming, to the 40th Inf.
Beverly A. Reed, late Captain and A. A. G. of Vols., to the 39th Inf.
Stephen G. Smith, late 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, 2d North Carolina, to the 47th Inf.
A. W. Cogswell, late Captain, 1st North Dakota, to the 45th Inf.
John Wesley Green, late 1st Lieutenant, Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav., to the 40th Inf.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Fred P. Cook, late 1st Lieutenant, 1st Wisconsin, to the 45th Inf.
Eben W. Howland, late Captain, 4th Wisconsin, to the 45th Inf.
R. H. Blanchard, late 2d Lieutenant, 4th Wisconsin, to the 39th Inf.
Arthur S. Tibbitts, late 2d Lieutenant, 2d Wisconsin, to the 43d Inf.
Edward M. Meekins, late 2d Lieutenant, District of Columbia Vols., to the 47th Inf.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

James H. Johnson, late Sergeant, 1st New Hampshire, to the 46th Inf.
John B. Shuman, late Q. M. Sergeant, 3d Wisconsin.

PURCHASING COMMISSARIES.

Following is a list of purchasing officers of the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army: Lieut. Col. John J. Clague, old Custom House building, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. C. A. Woodruff, Army Building, New York City, N. Y.; Maj. G. E. Pond, Q. M., Acting Commissary, 288 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.; Maj. H. B. Osgood, 195 Summer street, Boston, Mass.; Capt. John H. Duval, Bee Building, Omaha, Neb.; Capt. A. D. Niskern, Equitable Building, Denver, Col.; Maj. George B. Davis, 250 Illinois street, Chicago, Ill.; Maj. E. E. Dravo, Atlanta, Ga.; Maj. J. N. Allison, Vancouver Barracks, Washington; Maj. W. H. Baldwin, 36 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.; Col. J. W. Scully, Q. M. D., Acting Commissary, 1201 Prytania street, New Orleans, La.

Maj. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf., to make a thorough inspection of the 35th Inf., U. S. V., now in camp at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (D. Col., Aug. 26.)

Ord. Sergt. Bartholomew Coughlin, U. S. A., to Fort Wright, Wash., for duty. (D. Col., Aug. 26.)

TRANSPORT SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ATHENIAN. Sailed Aug. 24, Seattle to Manila.
AZTEC. At San Francisco, Cal.
BELGIAN KING. To sail from San Francisco, Sept. 15.
RUFORD. At New York.
BURNSIDE. En route New York to San Juan.
CITY OF PARA. En route Manila to San Francisco.
CENTENNIAL. At San Francisco.
CROCK. At New York.
CITY OF SYDNEY. Sailed Aug. 18, San Francisco to Manila.
CITY OF RIO. To sail from San Francisco Sept. 25.
COLUMBIA. To sail from San Francisco, Sept. 1.
CONEMAUGH. At Manila.
CHARLES NELSON. At San Francisco.
ELDER. At San Francisco.
GARRONE. Sailed Aug. 19, Seattle to Manila.
GRANT. At San Francisco.
HAWDOCK. At San Francisco.
HOOKER. At Manila.
INDIANA. At Manila.
INGALLS. At Havana.
KILPATRICK. At San Juan.
LEELANAW. Sailed Sept. 1, San Francisco to Manila.
LOGAN. At New York.
MORGAN CITY. Wrecked in Japan.
MCLELLAN. At New York.
MCPIERSON. At New York.
MEADE. At New York.
NEWPORT. At Manila.
OHIO. At Manila.
OLYMPIA. To sail from San Francisco Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA. Sailed Sept. 5, to San Francisco.
PORT ALBERT. Sailed Sept. 3, San Francisco to Tacoma.
SEIDWICK. At New York.
SENIATOR. Sailed Aug. 18, San Francisco to Manila.
SHERIDAN. Sailed Aug. 10, Manila to San Francisco.
SHERMAN. At San Francisco.
SIAM. En route, San Francisco to Manila.
ST. PAUL. Sailed Aug. 25, Seattle to Manila.
TACOMA. At San Francisco.
TARTAR. At Manila.
TERRY. At Havana.
THOMAS. At Philadelphia.
WARREN. Sailed Sept. 2, San Francisco to Manila.
VALENCIA. Sailed Aug. 23, Manila to San Francisco.
VICTORIA. To sail from San Francisco Oct. 5.
WYFIELD. Sailed July 4, San Francisco to Manila.
ZEALANDIA. Sailed Aug. 23, Manila to San Francisco.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI. At New York.
RELIEF. At San Francisco.
WRIGHT. At New York.

G. O. 112 to 116, inclusive, Dept. of Porto Rico, relates to the civil government of the island. G. O. 117 relates to the distribution of food to the needy, and directs all military departments and officers on duty in Porto Rico to give the Board of Charities of San Juan such assistance as it may call upon them for in the prosecution of the relief work.

G. O. 119 to 126, Dept. of Porto Rico, 1899, commanded by Brig. Gen. Davis, deals with the civil government of the island, including the relief of the destitute. Depots for supplies are established. Advisory Boards appointed, collection of taxes due by landholders to the Insular Treasury and municipalities, as well as all executions for arrears of such taxes, are ordered suspended until further instructions. Taxes on city property, where owners can produce legal evidence that their houses have been destroyed or seriously damaged by the storm, are also ordered to be remitted. Idle, able-bodied men refusing work at fair wages will not be permitted to draw food for himself or family. All men who receive food are required to do such work or service as their division inspector or his representative may direct. It is also directed that people in the country districts and in the open parts of towns be required to at once plant corn, potatoes, beans and such other vegetables of rapid growth as will, at the earliest possible moment, resupply the country with the requisite food.

Circular 8, Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, July 13, 1899, publishes copies of W. D. Circular from the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, and of certain Tariff Circulars. Circular 48, Dept. of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, July 17, 1899, relates to requisitions for Quartermaster's supplies. G. O. 29, Military Governor in the Philippine Islands, July 19, 1899, relates to the civil government, and announces that the office of the "Procurador" is abolished, and the duties which heretofore pertained to said office shall devolve upon the lawyers, the necessary rules being published Civil Order 15, Office of the Governor of Havana.

Aug. 15, 1899, relates to infectious diseases, and announces the appointment of a Board to investigate suspected or reported cases of yellow fever. On the Board, the members of whom volunteered their services, are: Surg. H. R. Carter, of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service; Surg. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., Chief Surg., Dept. of Havana; Surg. John G. Davis, U. S. V., Chief Sanitary Officer, Dept. of Havana; A. A. Surg. George R. Plummer is the Recorder for the Board.

Sick leave until Aug. 28, 1900, is granted Cadet Charles B. Clark, 3d Class, U. S. M. A. (W. D., Sept. 5.)
1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabanias, Jr., U. S. A., is relieved from further duty at Delaware College, Newark, Del. (W.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., SEPT. 7.

1st Lieut. George M. Gattie, 37th Art., to West Point.
Orders previously issued to 2d Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, 9th Inf., are amended so as to direct him to proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty with recruits en route to the Philippines.

2d Lieut. Robert Corliss, 34th Inf., to the Presidio and join his regiment.
Leave for fourteen days is granted Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg., U. S. V.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. John W. Heavy, 11th Inf., is extended two months.
The sick leave granted Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adjt., 11th Inf., is extended two months.

Sick leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. James D. Reams, 1st Inf.

The leave granted Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., is extended one month.
The leave granted Acting Asst. Surg. Robert Boyd is extended fourteen days.

Maj. Louis Brechemin, Surg., to Fort Logan, Colo.

G. O. No. 163, H. Q. A., directs the 33d Infantry to proceed to San Francisco for embarkation for the Philippine Islands.

G. O. No. 164, H. Q. A., provides that no written or pictorial description of tests by this Government of arms or munitions of war will be made for publication without the authority of the Secretary of War, nor will any information, written or verbal, concerning them which is not contained in the printed reports and documents of the War Department be given to any unauthorized person. Except by special authority of the Secretary of War, no persons other than officers of the Army and Navy of the United States and members of Congress in their official capacity, and persons in the service of the United States, employed in direct connection with such tests, will be allowed to witness the same.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Following military passengers arrived on transport Grant, in addition to those reported yesterday: On sick leave, Brig. Gen. Owenshine, Maj. Matile, 14th Inf.; Capt. Adams and 1st Lieut. Arnold, 1st Washington Inf. Last two sent to general hospital for treatment. Maj. Bourne, Chief Surg.; Maj. Cabell, Brigade Surg.; Asst. Surg. Talbott. Eighty-seven discharged enlisted men and one discharged officer, Lieut. Smith, Utah Light Art. Twenty-two sick soldiers transferred to general hospital; one guard for insane soldier, and following casualties:

Sergt. Benj. Moore, H, 1st Wyoming, died at sea, Aug. 2, acute dysentery, buried at sea; Hosp. Stwd. Frederick Durham, acute dementia, jumped overboard, Aug. 3, body not recovered. Corp. Thomas Olsen, F, 1st Wyoming, acute dysentery, died Aug. 6, buried at sea. Corp. H. Harold Davis, K, 1st North Dakota, died Aug. 19, of meningitis, body on board. Robert Stall, fireman, died Aug. 13, apoplexy, buried at Nagasaki.

SHAFTER, Maj. Gen.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Following military passengers arrived on transport Grant, in addition to those reported yesterday: On sick leave, Brig. Gen. Owenshine; Maj. Matile, 14th Inf.; Capt. Adams and 1st Lieut. Arnold, 1st Washington Inf. last two sent to General Hospital for treatment; Maj. Hourns, Chief Surg.; Maj. Cabell, Brig. Surg.; Asst. Surg. Talbott; 87 discharged enlisted men and one discharged officer, Lieut. Smith, Utah Light Artillery; 22 sick soldiers transferred to General Hospital; 1 guard for insane soldier. Following casualties: Sergt. Benjamin Moore, H, 1st Wyoming, died at sea Aug. 2, acute dysentery, buried at sea; Hosp. Stwd. Frederick Durham, acute dementia, jumped overboard Aug. 3, body not recovered; Corp. Thomas Olsen, F, 1st Wyoming, acute dysentery, died Aug. 6, buried at sea; Corp. Harold Davis, K, 1st North Dakota, died Aug. 19, of meningitis, body on board; Robert Stall, fireman, died Aug. 13, apoplexy, buried at Nagasaki.

SHAFTER.

Manila, Sept. 2.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Lieut. Col. Byrne on Aug. 31 destroyed Argo Gula, most important bandit stronghold, killing 21, wounding many, capturing large quantities supplies; complete outfit reloading shells, bolos, spears, etc. Feat remarkable, as town accessible only by road almost perpendicular slope, constantly under fire for 1,000 feet; one officer and two men struck by boulders rolled down on them, but not seriously hurt; no casualties reported; bandit strength 400.

OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 2.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Indiana arrived; one casualty. Unassigned recruit, Orville Mercer, died Aug. 30, typhoid fever. His remains here.

OTIS.

Nagasaki, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Transport Morgan City, under guidance experienced pilot, struck reef in Inland Sea, eight miles from Ononuchi, 250 miles from Nagasaki, about 4 a. m. Sept. 1. Backed off at daylight. Vessel filled rapidly; was beached and all saved. Officers and crew did splendid work. Have telegraphed to Kobe for food. Am sending wrecking crew, vessel, food from here; cargo almost all lost. Can you send me transport from Manila? American money good here only, hence delay.

CARTER, Quartermaster.

Manila, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Death report: Chronic dysentery, Aug. 26, Jacob Goble, L, 12th Inf.; 28th, Thomas Quinne, 4th Cav.; 31, Frederick Hutfils, Q. M. Sergt., H, 21st Inf.; 30, Palmer Heaton, H, 3d Inf.; Sept. 2, George G. Dahl, D, 14th Inf. Acute dysentery, Aug. 30, John Kane, G, 17th Inf.; Sept. 1, John W. Fugate, hospital corps; Robert H. Nazer, 9th Inf. Chronic gastro enteritis, Aug. 27, William Shock, K, 22d Inf. Intestinal obstruction, 31, William P. Seward, G, 21st Inf. Typhoid fever, 28, Edwin H. Jeber, B, 3d Inf.; 31, George Gness, Corp., I, 9th Inf.; Sept. 1, Thomas Ralph, H, 22d Inf. Pneumonia leber double, Aug. 27, Charles Todd, Sergt., E, 19th Inf.; Hugh B. Noble, G, 17th Inf. Nephritis, 26, Robert A. Crystal, in 1st Washington. Meningitis cerebral, 26, Frederick G. Sharland, Corporal, B, 20th Kansas. Uremia, 7, Eler Raymond, E, 19th Inf. Apoplexy, 30, Otto H. Boehuke, G, 4th Cav. Aneurismal rupture, Sept. 1, Fred, C. Bulmann, K, 1st Washington.

OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents north opened on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washingtons being loaded on transports; two battalions 19th Inf., relieve Tennessees at Iloilo and Cebu. Latter with Iowas, only remaining Volunteer regiments, sail soon.

OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 3, 1899.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Graves deceased members 10th Pennsylvania decorated Sept. 1 with fitting ceremonies conducted by Chaplain Pierce. Chaplain Sutherland, personal friend Col. Hawkins, delivered address.

OTIS.

Havana, Sept. 3.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Pvt. Murray H. Kemp, I, 1st Inf., died of heart disease, at Guanajay, Cuba.

BROOKE.

Nagasaki, Sept. 4.

Quartermaster General, Washington.
Morgan City struck. Made water. Was beached eastern entrance northern channel inland sea. All safe. Damage unknown.

POWERS.

Havana, Sept. 5.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Death report, 3d, 4th, Santiago: Annie H. Campos, former contract nurse, died 2d, malarial dysentery. Pinar del Rio, Edwin Sawin, musician, Co. C, 1st Inf., died 4th, cerebral hemorrhage.

BROOKE.

Manila, Sept. 6.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Pennsylvania sailed Sept. 5 with 42 officers, 776 enlisted men, 10 Washington Inf., 2 officers, 34 discharged, 3 men hospital corps, 7 civilians. Washington Infantry left in Manila 10 officers, 147 enlisted men, re-enlisted; 2 officers, 41 enlisted men, discharged. None sick.

OTIS.

Manila, Sept. 6.

Adjutant General, Washington.
Killed—John J. Deering, 36th Inf., near Santa Rio, Sept. 3.

Wounded—21st Inf., at Calamba, July 26, Sergt. James Conley, ankle, severe; 6th Inf., at Bobon, Negros, July 19, K, Albert C. Jenks, throat and jaw, severe; 9th Inf., near San Fernando, Aug. 9, D, Edward Gorman, groin, slight; 36th Inf., Sept. 3, A, Frank Rathman, loin, leg, foot, severe.

OTIS.

Havana, Sept. 6.

Quartermaster General, Washington.
Buford in, 6 this morning. Battalion 1st Inf., from Pinar del Rio, and battalion 8th Inf., from Camp Columbia, will return on Buford. Battalion 10th Inf., at Matanzas and battalion 2d Inf., at Cienfuegos will return on McPherson.

HUMPHREY.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. John Frederick Rodgers, U. S. A., retired, who died Aug. 25 at Washington, D. C., was appointed Military Storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department in 1862, and rendered excellent service during the Civil War. He was retired for age Jan. 13, 1894. He had charge of the War Department exhibit at the centennial exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, and also at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893. After his retirement he became manager of the American Surety Company in Washington. Capt. Rodgers was connected with one of the most distinguished families in American naval history, being a direct descendant of Commodore Perry and a brother of the late Admiral C. P. Raymond Rodgers. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Miss Keats Rodgers, who is at present traveling abroad.

Capt. James E. Eastman, 2d U. S. Art., who died Aug. 28 at Chase's Lake, near Glenfield, N. Y., was graduated from West Point in 1866, and promoted to the 2d Art. with which he was identified till his death. He was a graduate of the Artillery School and served in Cuba, where he contracted fever, which caused his death.

Mrs. Dandy, wife of General George B. Dandy, U. S. A., died at Omaha recently. She was a lady of many virtues and had a large circle of acquaintances.

Maj. Augustus A. De Loffre, U. S. A., retired, who died September 3 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was born in France, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, from Louisiana November 10, 1874. He was promoted Major and Surgeon June 1, 1892. He was retired June 8, 1899, for disability incident to service.

A Porto Rico correspondent, referring to the yellow fever which prevailed a short while ago, writes: "Maj. Clendenin and Dr. Fabricius died after heroic labors at their posts of duty. The deaths of these two men were surrounded by the most pathetic circumstances. Dr. Fabricius was only twenty-nine years old, and was regarded as one of the best physicians in the General Hospital. The story of Maj. Clendenin is touching. He had his two daughters with him, and when the fever became pronounced prepared to send them North. The day before the transport was to sail he noted in himself the symptoms of the dread disease. Knowing that his daughters, who were accomplished nurses, would refuse to leave Santiago had they knowledge of his danger, by sheer strength of will he concealed his condition until he had them safe on board the home-bound boat and cheerfully bidden them good-bye, and half an hour afterward he was in the yellow fever camp, where he died two days later."

Frank Herbert Shaw, the young Brooklyn man whose body was found on Scarborough Beach a few days ago, giving every evidence that he had been murdered, was a son of the late Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, U. S. A. Shaw was an inspector on a Brooklyn trolley road, and his taking off is shrouded in mystery. The body was found tied with ropes, and the wounds on it indicated that he had been killed and thrown overboard. The clues are faint, and the police are not hopeful of finding an early solution.

General Charles Le Gendre, who died recently at Seoul, Korea, was born in France seventy years ago, came to this country just before the Civil War broke out, was appointed Major of the 51st New York Volunteers in November, 1861, rose to Colonel and was brevetted Brigadier General. After the war he was appointed U. S. Consul at Amoy, China, and afterward became adviser of the Foreign Department of the Japanese Government. While acting in that capacity he directed a Japanese expedition against Formosa. The Emperor of Japan made him a noble of the second degree. After receiving this distinction he went to Korea, becoming adviser of the King.

THE TRUTH ABOUT AGUINALDO.

In his review of the "Half Year of War with Aguinaldo," in the "Review of Reviews," ex-Minister to Siam, John Barrett, gives a timely prominence to the work of the commission appointed by General Otis before the war for the purpose of reaching a common ground of accord. In the desperate effort of passion-blinded partisans to make out a case against the Administration by showing that war was forced upon the Filipinos, the real work of that commission has been hidden from sight. Mr. Barrett thus throws it into bold relief:

"Before the critical student of the warfare in the Philippines draws his conclusions about our responsibility for the present conflict, he should consider thoughtfully the efforts of this commission to prevent a collision. Its personnel included three of the best men in our army—Gen. R. P. Hughes, Provost General of Manila and Inspector General; Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General; and Col. (now General) James F. Smith, of the 1st California Regiment. Three more capable officers for such an undertaking could not have been selected. General Hughes is a man of unusual common sense and thoroughly cool headed, who never jumps at a conclusion and weighs carefully all sides of a question. Col. Crowder is an officer of high legal attainments, who had made a special study of all points in international law bearing on our occupation of the Philippines. Col. Smith is one of the best all-round volunteer commanders that went to the war. No Colonel was more popular in and out of his regiment than he. Broad minded, capable and well informed, he occupied a high position in the estimation of those who knew him. Before going to Manila he was a successful San Francisco lawyer. These three men, then, actuated only by the best of motives and given a very free hand by General Otis, met the Filipino Commissioners, Florentino Flores, Ambrosio Flores and Manuel Arguieles, appointed by Aguinaldo, and strove earnestly and faithfully to come to some understanding that would bring about lasting peace and permit the organization of a stable government. All through January, 1899, they held their joint meetings, adjourning the last time only a few days before the outbreak on Feb. 4. To make a long story short, their efforts were without result, although it seemed as if they had done all in their power to pave the way to an understanding."

From discussions with General Hughes, Col. Crowder and Col. Smith, Mr. Barrett is convinced that the failure to effect a settlement or compromise was not theirs. To give more weight to their opinions, he adds that none of these men were "expansionists" in the common acceptance of the term, and were rather inclined in the other direction. Personal sentiment certainly would not, he thinks, impel them to turn a deaf ear to Philippine proposals. To summarize what the three said to him in reference to direct questions, he quotes from his notes made at the time as follows:

"We did everything in our power to approximate an understanding; we made most liberal propositions; we invited them to make us definite statements in return, but from first to last we were met with two characteristic difficulties; first, they would give us no practical outline of what they wanted or would accept, and, second, after saying as much as they dared, they would make the reservation that their Congress might not approve. They did not seem to know what they did want, and when we endeavored to help them they appeared to distrust us."

There was neither continuity nor consistency to their arguments. Finally, after much urging to give us some plan and after declining all our suggestions which led up to a liberal degree of autonomy, they declared that the least they would accept was the assurance of absolute independence, with the United States simply protecting them from foreign interference or invasion, and to leave them entirely alone whenever they should so order. At the same time American land forces were to be withdrawn at once, but the Navy was to remain to protect them from meddlesome foreigners until their own Navy was organized and built."

All the members of the commission, Mr. Barrett says, expressed the confirmed opinion after protracted sessions with the ablest Filipinos that everything possible and reasonable had been done to come to a peaceful settlement; that the warlike or jingo spirit was running so strong among the Filipinos that they were bound to bring on a conflict; and that the Filipinos not only had no clear and settled conception of what they wanted, except a blind demand for absolute independence, but their manner of treating and discussing the American propositions was such as in itself to prove their incompetency to manage a great government without helping and protecting hands.

When he spoke of the well-organized Congress and government he had seen at Malolos, they said that the same Congress and government were completely controlled and swayed by the young radical, or jingo army element, which would brook no opposition to its plans. Mr. Barrett asks what aroused them to that condition, and finds the answer in the repeated proclamations of Aguinaldo, in which he misrepresented the intentions of the United States Government and awakened false hopes among the people; the lying circulars written by Spanish ex-civil servants and other Filipino sympathizers and distributed broadcast among the natives; the native newspapers which indulged in unbridled misstatements and exhorted the people to die rather than yield to what they described as awaiting them; the encouragement, financial as well as moral, which they certainly received from the juntas in Hong Kong, Madrid and Paris, which included untruthful predictions of assistance that European governments would give them; the constant friction between their forces and ours along a defensive line of twenty miles; the consequent development of the idea that the American soldier was not to be feared and that he was no better than his Spanish predecessor; the widespread effect in their army and among the people of the reports emanating and often telegraphed from America that the prevailing sentiment there sympathized with them and looked to the continuance of their policy until they achieved their end; and the leading influence of all, delay in the making and ratification of the treaty, which not only enabled them to contend that we did not have sovereignty, could not negotiate with them, and might be compelled to return the islands to Spain, whom they wanted to be ready to fight, but convinced them beyond question, with all the telegrams, letters and reports from America that were circulated broadcast in camp, town, field, and hills, that they would have their own way if they persisted in resisting us.

Mr. Barrett says that there were occasions in the fall of 1898 when more diplomacy, tact, and judgment in dealing with Aguinaldo and his followers and less military abruptness and signs of brute force would have placed our army and Government in a more favorable light before the Filipinos, but all that time it must be remembered, we were obliged to hold on with a firm hand because it was not known, first, what would be the terms of the treaty, and, second, what action Congress would take.

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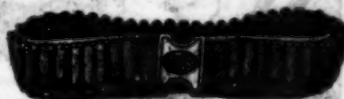
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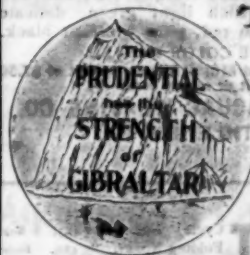
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In discussing church work in the Army and naval

Miss Marie Houston, the niece of Col. Charles I. Wilson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Wilson, is visiting friends on the coast of Maine, and will visit an aunt in Washington, D. C., in October.

Owing to the difficulty in procuring steel, it is expected all the shipbuilders engaged in constructing torpedo boats will ask for an extension of time to complete their contracts. One firm has already asked for an extension of one year.

The London medical journals make much of the fact that at the recent Army contests in sharp-shooting in England Surg. Lieut. Bertram of the Canadian team proved to be the best general score-maker, and comes home as a consequence with a number of medals and prizes, though not with the medal for the best marksmanship, for which he was beaten by a slight margin.

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STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. 2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Pinar del Rio, Cuba. 3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va. 4th Cav.—Headquarters, D, H and L, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Arcelbo; B, Utado; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Albonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey. 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Fran., Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo. 7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba. 8th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba. 9th Cav.—Headquarters, A and B, Fort Frant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I, Fort Duchesne, Utah; D, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.; K, Fort Bayard, N. M.; L, Fort Brown, Tex.; M, Fort Clark, Tex. 10th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, C, G, H, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Gibara; E and I, Holguin; F, Banos; K, Puerto Padre; D, Mayari; L and M, Jiguani, Cuba.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hqrs., C, M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 2d Art.—Headquarters, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; A* and F*, Quemados, Cuba; N and O, Fort McHenry, Md. 3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, C* and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; F* Fort Riley; G, H, K and L, Manila, L. I. M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Fort Scott, Cal.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal. 4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N. O. Fort Terry, N. Y.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F*, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Strong, Mass.; K, Fort Hunt, Va.; H, Fort Mott, N. J. 5th Art.—Headquarters, H, K and N, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; B, M and O, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F*, Manila. 6th Art.—Hqrs. and B, C, D*, E, F, G*, H, L, M and O, Manila; A, I, K and N, Honolulu. 7th Art.—Hqrs., C* H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, B. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M* and O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Michie, Great Gulf Island, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, K and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, H, I and L, Guanajay, Cuba. One battalion ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C and D, Paso Caballo, Cuba; I, K, L, M, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E and H, Caibarien; F, Sagua la Grande; G, Trinidad, Cuba. One battalion ordered to Fort Thomas, Ky. 3d Inf.—At Manila. 4th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, G and M, at Santiago, Cuba; B, Palma Sorina, Cuba; E, at San Luis; D, El Caney; H and I, Guantamomo; K, Holguin; L, Baracoa, Cuba. One battalion ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill. 5th Inf.—At Manila. 6th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, Walker, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; G, Columbus Bks., O.; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska. 8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba. One battalion ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn. 9th Inf.—At Manila. 10th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, F, G, H, I, K and L, Matanzas, Cuba; C, D, E and M, at Cardenas, Cuba. One battalion ordered to Fort Crook, Neb. 11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; K, Humacao, P. R.; L, Lares; M, Coamo. 12th Inf.—At Manila. 13th Inf.—At Manila. 14th Inf.—At Manila. 15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, G, H, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; B, F, I, L, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; E and K, Neuvas. 16th Inf.—At Manila. 17th Inf.—At Manila. 18th Inf.—At Manila. 19th Inf.—At Manila. 20th Inf.—At Manila. 21st Inf.—At Manila. 22d Inf.—At Manila. 23d Inf.—At Manila. 24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Dyes, Alaska. 25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

11th Cavalry—Manila. 26th Infantry—Ordered to San Francisco, to proceed to Manila. 27th Infantry—Ordered to Presidio, San Francisco, en route to Manila. 28th Infantry—Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa. 29th Infantry—Fort McPherson, Ga. 30th Infantry—Due at San Francisco, Cal., by Sept. 10, to proceed to Manila. 31st Infantry—Ordered to Presidio, San Francisco. 32d Infantry—Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Ordered to be at San Francisco, by Sept. 20, to proceed to Manila. 33d Infantry—Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Ordered to San Francisco to embark for Manila. 34th Infantry—Ordered to Presidio, San Francisco. 35th Infantry—Vancouver Barracks, Wash. 36th Infantry—Manila. 37th Infantry—Manila. 38th Infantry—Jefferson Barracks, Mo. 39th Infantry—Fort Crook, Neb. 40th Infantry—Fort Riley, Kan. 41st Infantry—Camp Meade, Pa. 42d Infantry—Fort Niagara, N. Y. 43d Infantry—Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. 44th Infantry—Fort Leavenworth, Kan. 45th Infantry—Fort Snelling, Minn. 46th Infantry—South Framingham, Mass. 47th Infantry—Camp Meade, Pa. Porto Rican Battalion—San Juan, P. R.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW ARMY STATIONS.

We give the following information for the benefit of our readers wishing to communicate with friends stationed in Hawaii, the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico.

All mail matter to or from any of our new possessions, sent by soldiers, sailors, marines, or others in the service of the United States, is subject to the same domestic rate of postage as in the United States, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight, 1 cent. Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantamomo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion. Persons in the Eastern States sending mail to the Philippines should omit the words "via San Francisco." The Post Office invariably sends mail by the quickest route. In addressing persons in the service, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the person belongs to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel, and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy, will be found in our Navy Table.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 22 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fastest steamers.

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Mail matter sent to the United States by persons connected with the United States forces at or near Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, or the Philippine Islands, in order to be entitled to the domestic rates of postage, under Departmental orders, must be endorsed "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of service to which the writer belongs, and be signed thereunder with his name and official designation by a field or staff officer, post or detachment commander, to whose command the soldier belongs, or by a surgeon or chaplain at a hospital where he may be; in the Navy or Marine Service, by the officer in command of the vessel, or surgeon on board, or officer commanding naval hospital or detachment on shore; and in other branches of the Government service, by the person in charge of the branch to which the sender belongs. In case it is impracticable to secure endorsement by such officials, the postmaster at the mailing office may sign such matter officially in like manner, and despatch it, provided the senders are known to be connected with the U. S. Government service. On mail matter sent to or received from all other places in the Universal Postal Union, no distinction is made as to letters of soldiers, sailors, marines, or others, and the rate is as follows: Letters and other sealed matter not exceeding one-half an ounce in weight, 5 cents; postal cards (single), 2 cents; postal cards (double), 4 cents; newspapers, for each two ounces or fraction, 1 cent. The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

Nippon Maru, Sept. 12; City of Rio Janeiro, Sept. 19; Coptic, Sept. 20; American Maru, Oct. 6; City of Peking, Oct. 14; Gaelic, Oct. 24; Hong Kong Maru, Nov. 1; China, Nov. 9. Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail for Honolulu as follows: Alameda, Sept. 6; Mariposa, Oct. 4; Moana, Nov. 1. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, Sept. 11; Empress of India, Oct. 9; Empress of Japan, Nov. 1. For Honolulu and Sydney: Warrimoo, Sept. 21; Aorangi, Oct. 19.

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The North American Review

SEPTEMBER:

THE AGNOSTIC'S SIDE A VINDICATION OF THE BOERS.

By the late ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

In view of the renewed interest excited in Colonel Ingersoll's position by his recent death, the Editor of the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has thought it well to republish the most complete and the most careful statement ever made by him of his views upon the doctrines commonly taught by the Christian churches, and of their influence upon the world. This article was originally published twelve years ago in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, and attracted world-wide attention.

Ingersoll's Influence.

By HENRY M. FIELD, D.D.

Dr. Field is singularly well qualified to deal with this topic, as he was not only an intimate personal friend of the great Agnostic, but was the champion of the Christian faith in the most famous religious controversy in which Colonel Ingersoll engaged.

Aguinaldo's Case Against the U. S.

BY A FILIPINO.

WHATEVER YOUR OPINION

concerning the Philippine situation, you will be intensely interested in "Aguinaldo's Case," a singularly instructive, sympathetic, and touching appeal for the rights of the Filipinos, by a Filipino of great intelligence.

This article by a Diplomat, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, presents clearly and with surprising strength the case of the Boers against the British Government so little understood by the American public. The case of the Uitlanders against the Boers was ably stated in the July number by Sydney Brooks.

Ex Oriente Lux: A Rejoinder. ARCHIBALD LITTLE. The Foreign Service of the United States. FRANCIS R. LOOMIS. U. S. Minister to Venezuela.

Legal Aspect of Trusts. JOSEPH S. AUERBACH.

Progress of Automobility in France. THE MARQUIS DE CHASSAGNELOUP.

American Universities.... EDOUARD ROD.

The "America" Cup Race. THE HON. CHARLES RUSSELL.

NOTE: THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY can obtain the June, July, August and September numbers for 50 cents, for introduction, (the price of one copy) or for a remittance of \$5.00 for a year's subscription from October, the June, July, August and September numbers will be sent free.

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MANILA THE LIVERPOOL OF THE EAST.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is quoted as saying that he believed Manila would soon be the Liverpool of the East. He spoke of large quantities of cotton which had been shipped already to Manila, and added: "This is just the beginning. Instead of sending our Southern cotton to Liverpool, there to be unloaded, manufactured, and re-shipped through the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean to the Orient, with constant charges for brokerage, insurance, storage, etc., we will ship our cotton direct to Asia. Two-thirds of the cotton consuming population of the earth live in Asia, and Manila is the door through which we can reach them. We can develop our own trade, and we need not depend upon Liverpool to fix the price of cotton. We can make Manila, and not Liverpool, the principal market for our Southern cotton, and open up to our section an era of prosperity almost beyond conception."

The "Medical News" tells us that more than 125 million grains of quinine have been taken by United States soldiers during the past year. It is said that some of the military patients in the army hospitals in Cuba and Porto Rico took as much as 300 grains a week during several weeks. Hardly any of those who were in service in the West India islands failed to take some quinine during their stay. A military correspondent writing from Porto Rico recently said that practically none of the soldiers had been entirely exempt from malarial disturbances on that island and that while the malaria was usually not severe it was very obstinate.

If Aguinaldo should surrender now he might come to this country and assist his friends in the next election.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you believe Dreyfus is guilty?"
"Of course I do," answered the French army officer, fiercely.
"Guilty of what?"
"Guilty of trying to prove his innocence, of course. Anybody ought to be able to see that!"—Washington Star.

The soldiers at the front tell a story to the effect that Aguinaldo got in the way of a Springfield bullet during one of the recent attacks on San Fernando, and promptly "cashed" in. The Manila "Freedom" thinks it requires quite a stretch of the imagination to think of Aggie within 10,000 yards of the firing line.

The pen is mightier than the sword. The rates the magazines are paying to heroes gives us some idea of what the pen and the sword can do when they pull together.—Detroit Journal.

"Higgins talks enough to be a prize fighter."
"Prize fighter! Why, he's valuable enough to be a French General!"—Philadelphia North American.

It is with righteous indignation that Adj. W. H. Sweeney, of the 1st Colorado Vol. Inf., writes to correct the report that the traitor who was killed in the Philippines by his former American comrades, and whose name was given as Corpl. L. B. Hayes, was identified with the Colorado regiment. It would indeed be a pity for a regiment that distinguished itself like the Colorados to have even one black sheep in its ranks.

Oklahoma, which was organized as a Territory in 1890, expects to add another star to the American flag by the 1st of February next. Her population is now about 400,000, and her territory nearly equals that of the State of Kentucky. She has two cities—the capital, Guthrie, and Oklahoma City—which claim a population of 25,000 each. The population of the Territory consists largely of farmers. There are in the prospective State mines of bituminous coal, which furnish fuel, wood being an exceedingly scarce article.

An old farmer and his laborer were carting sand from the seashore at St. Andrews, England. They were behind the target on a rifle range, but hidden by a bank of sand from a squad of Volunteers, who were then at practice. A spent bullet struck the laborer on the leg, and he immediately dropped, exclaiming: "I'm shot."

Without more ado the farmer scrambled up the bank, and waving his hand to the Volunteers, shouted: "Hey, lads, stop that, will ye? You've shot a man, and it might ha' been the horse!"

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BORN.

DRAKE.—At New York City, to the wife of Lieut. C. B. Drake, 5th U. S. Cav., a daughter.

HUNTER.—At West Point, on Sept. 4, to the wife of Capt. C. H. Hunter, 3d Art., a son.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS-FULLER.—At Honolulu, H. I., on Aug. 16, 1899, Lieut. Philip Andrews, U. S. Navy, and Miss Clara M. Fuller.

BAKER-BEYER.—At Stapleton, Staten Island, Sept. 3, 1899, Magdalene, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herman Beyer, to Capt. George Livingston Baker, Jr., U. S. Vols.

DU BOSE-JASPER.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 5, 1899, Asst. Naval Constr. William G. Du Bose, U. S. N., to Miss Elizabeth Seiden Jasper, daughter of Comdr. Robert Jasper, U. S. N.

McKAY-KINZIE.—At Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30, 1899, William Kennedy McKay to Juliette Augusta Kinzie, daughter of the late Capt. George Herbert Kinzie, 15th U. S. Inf.

HOLCOMB-O'SHEA.—At San Francisco, Aug. 29, 1899, Miss Lulle Carr Holcomb, to Lieut. John O'Shea, 4th U. S. Cavalry.

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DIED.

DE LOFFRE.—At Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 8, 1899, Maj. Augustus Andrew De Loffre, Surgeon U. S. Army.

GILLIS.—At New York City, Aug. 26, 1899, Frank R. Gillis, nephew of Commo. J. H. Gillis, U. S. Navy, retired.

HEAVEY.—Aug. 31, at his residence, 1814 N. Marshfield avenue, Chicago, Ill., Patrick Heavey, father of 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Infantry.

MONFORT.—At Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 26, 1899, Delos A. Monfort, father of the wife of Comdr. E. H. Breen, U. S. Navy.

BOLFE.—At Concord, Aug. 31, 1899, infant son of Maj. and Mrs. R. H. Bolfe, 1st G. U. S. Volunteers.

MITCHELL.—At Bay Head, N. J., Monday, Sept. 4, 1899, Sallie Addison, wife of Maj. George Mitchell, U. S. A., and mother of the wife of Lieut. C. DeW. Wilcox, 7th Art.

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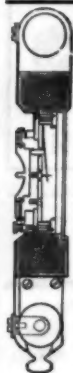
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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1896.
(Extract)

To insure uniformity throughout the Army, all cavalry exercises and maneuvers not em-
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DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

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THOUSANDS OF VISITORS IN NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS. CROWD INCREASES YEARLY.
[Asheville Citizen, Asheville, N. C.]
The mountains of Western North Carolina have indeed been a refuge this summer. From every State south of Maryland and east of Ohio the tourists have poured by the thousands, and to-day the counties west of the Blue

Ridge in North Carolina are thronged with visitors who have fled from the torrid rays of the sun in the home land to the shades of these great mountains.
The cooling waters of the French Broad, Swannanoa, Davidson and Mills rivers, the Pigeon, the Tuckasee, the Tennessee, Hiwassee, Nantahala, Toe, Cane and other rivers and creeks have been sought by the invalid, the pleasure seeker and the sportsman, and from the Blue Ridge to Smoky Mountains every mountain glen, and gorge, and valley, and country side has been filled with those looking for a cooler spot, a deeper shadow.
And none have been disappointed. There has not been a night this summer, between Mitchell's Peak and Chunky Gal, when sleep was not comfortable under mere or less covering.
It seems safe to say that between 15,000 and 25,000 people are now in our mountains and still they come. And this throng increases as the years go by. What formerly was confined to Asheville has now spread until it covers every one of the 12 counties lying west of the Ridge, to say nothing of the half dozen or more on the eastern side of the mountain.


GENERAL SHAFTER PRAISED.
Secretary Root has received from Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, a letter commending the work of General Shafter in providing for the Colorado Volunteers on their return to San Francisco from Manila. The letter said:
"I visited San Francisco last week to be present upon the arrival of the Colorado Volunteers from Manila, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency which, in my judgment, characterized the action of the Department of the Pacific under General Shafter on the occasion mentioned. The transport was promptly docked and the troops were promptly disembarked; every facility for immediate movement to the Presidio was furnished, and a personal inspection of their tents and quarters convinced me that no sanitary precaution had been neglected in the

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preparation which had been made for their enforced detention as preliminary to their discharge. I have taken the liberty to impose this opinion upon your valuable time because I have heard various adverse criticisms of General Shafter's management in similar cases, and from my personal observation could conceive no legitimate ground for them."
Secretary Root replied: "I thank you for your letter of Aug. 24, testifying to the efficiency which has characterized the action of the Department of the Pacific under General Shafter, on the occasion of the arrival of the Colorado Volunteers from Manila. There are no many ready to say ill-natured things that it is really gratifying to have expressions of favorable opinion of this description."
Just so.
It is customary among Kafir tribes, when trouble is brewing among themselves or with white races, to skin oxen alive in order to ascertain which side will win. A white ox represents the Dutch, a red ox the English, and a black one the natives. The Basutos in the Free State, having heard of the trouble between the English Government and the Transvaal, put their old custom to the test a short time ago. They reported that the white ox lived four days longer than the other one; both oxen were skinned alive. The result is that the Basutos think if war comes about that the Boers will win, and they have decided to take no part in any trouble that may ensue.



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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1899.
Sealed proposals for dredging in Potomac River below this city will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 2, 1899, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

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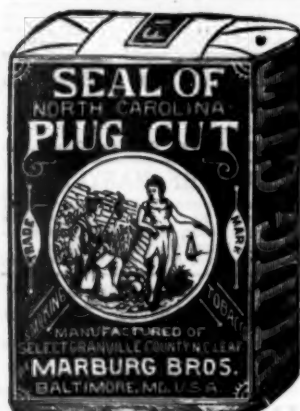
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